THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—
The Politics of Christianity. No. XIV.—Functions of Civil Government..... 789
British Anti-state-church Association..... 789
Correspondence..... 792
Religious..... 792
Foreign and Colonial News 793
Ireland..... 794
Tenant-Right in Ireland .. 794
Punishment of Death 795
Postscript 795
POLITICAL:—
Summary..... 796
Unbroken and Unbridled 796
Depression of the Sugar Colonies 797
Ragged Schools and Ragged Politicions 797
Manx Justice..... 798
The Monetary Crisis 798
Testimonial to Mr. Roebuck 799
Trial by Jury..... 799
Literature 800
Gleanings 801
Births, Marriages, &c..... 802
Trade and Commerce 802
Advertisements..... 803

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. XIV.

FUNCTIONS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

WE intend next, in pursuance of the plan already laid down, to discuss the FUNCTIONS of civil government, and to view them in the light of Christian principles. We crave the indulgence of our readers a little longer. The topics claiming notice, in this department of our question, are various as well as interesting—and inasmuch as all of them belong to the category of practical politics, and touch more or less closely every-day interests, we trust we may succeed in retaining to the close of the present course, the willing attention of our readers.

We cast a hurried glance, in the first place, over the ground we are proposing more at leisure to survey, and endeavour to arrange the functions of civil government according to "a natural system of classification." This done, we shall have a clear understanding of the precise work we have to perform. The plot of ground having been roughly marked off into convenient divisions, we may, perhaps, set about the details of our labour, with a more lucid intelligence, and, as the consequence of it, a heartier good-will.

It is quite obvious, then, that the State, regarded as the organ for interpreting the mind of the people, in all matters touching the protection of life, liberty, and property, must busy itself, in the first instance, with whatever is necessary for its own maintenance and efficiency. Just as an individual, be the ultimate purpose of his life what it may, must secure for himself, in order to it, a sufficient subsistence, and must make *being* the *substratum* of *doing*, so civil government must provide for the adequate sustentation of that external framework of official agency, which is to the object of magistracy, what the body is to the spirit. The eyes which are to watch every movement in the heart of society, and detect every deed of trespass upon acknowledged rights—the feet which are to be swift in the pursuit of guilt—the arm which should arrest the wrong-doer, and render all resistance hopeless—the head which is to frame rules for the guidance of the community, to pronounce when and where those rules have been departed from, and to apportion the punishment due to the offence—the entire body, in fact, born of human wit and need, to which is made over the onerous task of defining and administering justice for the rest of the nation, must be nourished into vigour, and supported in due ease, if anything like practical activity and utility are expected from it. Hence governments have always been most careful to tend their own maintenance, and, like some individuals who, instead of eating to live, live only to eat, have often shown themselves far more solicitous for support as an end, than as a means to an end. It remains true, nevertheless, that their primary functions will be such as terminate upon their own well-being. And these divide themselves into two main branches—the collection and distribution of appropriate aliment—in other words, *taxation* and *patronage*—the acquisition of a suitable income, and the appointment of a wisely-organized staff of officers. Both these branches we shall submit to the light of Christian principles.

We come next to those functions of civil government which respect the adjustment of all disturbed relationships between subject and subject. We have already limited the object of government to the protection of individuals from every trespass upon what is theirs, and of the entire community from all aggression by other nations. Of this two-fold end unquestionably, the first in order, as well as in importance is, that which relates to the administration of justice. This, indeed, is the special, and, in a sense, the *only* business of magistracy. It involves, as the slightest reflection will show us, three departments of responsibility. The law must be made and declared—the breach of it must be ascertained—and the penalty of that breach must be enforced. We shall have under notice, therefore, *legislation*, or the fixing a standard of social morality—and *administration of law*, which comprises a judgment, in each case, upon the fact and amount of deviation, and the assignment and execution of a suitable penalty. Under the last head, the question of capital and secondary punishments will, of course, require to be dealt with. Law, judgment, execution—these three words may serve to marshal all the topics comprised under what may be characterised as the "home duties" of government. A ray or two of light, from the original source of it, let in upon them severally, may exhibit them under new aspects to our thoughts; and may excite in our minds a freshness of interest in reference to the whole subject, which may prove as useful as it was unexpected.

Home engagements fulfilled, we look abroad. We follow the subjects of government, first, to those parts of the globe to which they transport with themselves their relationships and duties to the State. Most European governments possess colonies, or outlying dependencies, over the inhabitants of which they exercise some jurisdiction, to whom they extend protection, and from whom, in return, they require allegiance. This opens up to us another class of functions which it will be our duty to examine under the teachings of Christianity. And here, the question of slavery, the doctrine of aboriginal rights, and some cognate subjects, will present themselves for investigation. It will be our object to show in what respects, and to what ends, the maxims of revealed truth will avail for the guidance of a Colonial Secretariat.

A trespass, however, may be attempted, not merely by individuals upon individual rights, but by nations upon the rights of a community—and to civil governments appertain all the duties of defence. To protect its own subjects from foreign hostility—to maintain their liberties against the aggressions of ambitious potentates—to shield their property from the rapacity of neighbouring States, and to secure their lives from invasion, constitute no trivial a portion of magisterial responsibility. Union is strength—and, in conformity with this maxim, people, taught by necessity, give organization to their combined force, with a view to self-defence. Whilst human nature continues as it is, international differences will be far from infrequent, and they must be ultimately settled either by what is termed *diplomacy*, or by *war*. What Christianity points to on these and similar subjects, we shall seek to ascertain. The oracle, surely, may be consulted with profit, and some advantages derived from a dispassionate survey of the whole ground in the light of New-Testament principles.

Such, then, is a bird's-eye glimpse at the district of thought over which we are about to pass—rapidly, indeed, but yet, we hope, leisurely enough for correct and ample observation. The several topics are sufficiently trite, we must needs confess—but the most homely things will bear looking at in new connexions and relationships. We shall do our best to beguile our readers in their companionship with us over an unpromising region; and we earnestly solicit at their hands, the candour and patience which in our former labours we never asked in vain.

REGIUM DONUM.—The *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday night states, that it is a hardship that the Roman Catholics should be obliged to contribute to the *Regium Donum*, and get none themselves; and adds, that many of the Ulster Presbyterians would not offer any objection to the endowment of Roman Catholics. The general impression is, that "something is coming" out in a tangible form respecting the latter topic.—*Banner of Ulster.*

ALLEGED CONVERSION OF THE SON OF THE HON. MRS. NORTON.—Some time ago a statement appeared of the conversion of Mr. Conyers Norton to the Roman Catholic faith. In a letter in the *Times* of Thursday, Mrs. Norton says:—"I have only to observe, that when my son left Eton for the continent, he was accompanied by a German Protestant, engaged to superintend his studies; that he then attended and up to the present day continues to attend, Divine service at the Protestant places of worship, whether at home or abroad, and to conform in all respects to the ordinances of our Established Church."

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

Leeds, November 8th, 1847.

The proceedings of the Anti-state-church Association in these districts have given prominence to the fact, that the public mind is now quite prepared to entertain and discuss, in a manner worthy of its importance, the great question of State Establishments of religion. The reports of those proceedings contained in your columns, though correct and full, convey but an inadequate idea of the true state of feeling prevalent among us in respect to this subject. The conviction that we had arrived at that precise period of our history, when it was incumbent to send forth a national protest against the continued desecration and defilement of Christianity by designing politicians, has grown to its present strength of resoluteness and fervour, amid circumstances of much difficulty and discouragement. In the process of assuming its present organized form, it has had adverse influences of considerable power to contend with. But though these may have checked its earlier and possibly premature expansion, they have made it take deeper root and firmer hold: its future progress, therefore, it may be reasonably expected, will be rapid and decisive. The plea for neutrality, on the ground of the unseasonableness of the agitation, contains in it no longer aught of validity or speciousness. It is vain to allege, as an excuse for standing aloof from the movement, that the Association does not reflect or embody any large amount of popular sentiment. The meetings convened within the last fortnight in the principal towns of the West Riding furnish the most direct answer to such assertions. From all directions, the gratifying intelligence has come, that the deputation has received a cordial reception in each place, and that all classes, especially the mechanic and industrial, have manifested the deepest interest in the topics discussed. In fact, the people are in advance of their leaders, and are impatient of the restraints with which timidity or apathy would still clog their onward progress. Everywhere the audiences have been most attentive and enthusiastic: in all cases they have been quite up to the mark; in some probably beyond it. There may be now some danger of moderation in the advocacy of Anti-state-church opinions, or a due regard to the feelings of Christian Churchmen, being interpreted as pusillanimity or indifference. Complaints have been uttered that the tone of address assumed sometimes by the deputation, implied the dread of giving offence to parties, whose hearty concurrence with the objects of this association has been only recently secured. Whether these are well-founded or not, the meetings have been most effective, and the deputation have done their work well. Great disappointment was felt at the unavoidable absence of Mr. Burnet. His place, however, was efficiently occupied by Mr. W. Foster, of Kentish Town, whose speech at Leeds was a most telling one, and it is to be regretted that he could not prolong his visit to these quarters. At York, the meeting was unexpectedly large. A gentleman of high respectability, and advanced in years, made a statement there worthy of special attention. For a long period he has been intimately acquainted with that town, and he asserted that among all the clergy in that neighbourhood there has not for a long time been a single individual who preached the true gospel of God. This is a startling fact, and with others of a kindred nature will assuredly convince the Christian public that they are bound to contend for the subversion of a system which has been a direct obstacle to the spread of Christianity.

This evening the deputation address a public meeting at Pontefract. To-morrow they will be at Dewsbury; on Wednesday, at Doncaster; on Thursday, at Barnsley; on Friday, at Farsley; and on Sunday, sermons will be preached on behalf of the Association, in Leeds. The deputation will then proceed, as we have already intimated, to the East and North Ridings, Durham, and Northumberland, where they will be joined by Mr. William Robinson, of Kettering. The

meeting at Beverley is fixed for the 15th; and at Hull on the 16th inst.

MEETING AT HALIFAX.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

On Wednesday evening last, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Halifax, opposed to the connexion of the Church with the State, was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in that town. Edward Miall, Esq., and John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, attended as a deputation from the Parent Society, and were received in a very favourable manner. The attendance was all that the friends of the cause could desire. The spacious Hall was crowded to excess, and the addresses of the respective speakers were listened to with the deepest interest. Amongst those present, we noticed on the platform — the Revds. James Pridie, Samuel Whitewood, J. G. Pike, J. M. Obery, M.A., and Thomas Llewellyn;— Messrs. John Crossley, of Savile Lodge, James S. Haigh, Joseph Thorp, Henry Martin, Clark, Gaukroger, James Dacy, Samuel Blagbrough Watson, ironmonger, John Crossley, machine maker, D. Binns, Thomas Sloane, Samuel Batty, John Ramsden, James Wilson, &c. &c. On the reserved seats, Messrs. John Baldwin, John Walker, and Joseph Crossley, of Beech Hill, Birtwhistle, Jeffrey, William Barraclough, Samuel Dennis, D. Ramsden, Benjamin Pridie, Thompson, corn miller, Benjamin Mellor, T. Barraclough, Samuel Denton, John Styring, Whiteley Ward, Baldwin, jun., S. T. Crook, James Scott, John Hutchinson, W. G. Ward, Duffield, Robert Hartley, D. Porter, John Jackson, &c., and a number of ladies; also the Rev. James Brierley, of Mixenden; and the Rev. Samuel Shaw, of Ovenden.

Mr. John Edwards was called to the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings in a brief, but strictly appropriate speech.

The Rev. J. Pridie then proposed the first resolution, as follows:—

That in matters of religion man is responsible to God alone; and that all legislation by human government in affairs of religion, or the application of the resources of the State to the maintenance of religious worship or instruction, is unjust, hostile to liberty, and directly opposed to the spirit and the claims of Christianity.

The rev. gentleman introduced the resolution in a speech of characteristic liberality. He justified his concurrence with the movement, and expressed his deliberate conviction—a conviction not hastily formed—that all State interference with religion is detrimental to its progress, and at variance with the genius and spirit of Christianity. In the enunciation of his sentiments he elicited repeated cheers.

Mr. John Ramsden supported the resolution in a speech expressive of his most decided approval of the object sought to be accomplished by the Association.

John Kingsley, Esq., seconded the resolution. After some preliminary remarks, he said:—

It was not from any feelings of hostility or dislike towards those who supported the principles of an establishment that they took their stand upon that occasion, but it was because those principles were hostile and opposed to the spirit of true Christianity [applause]. These were the grounds upon which they stood, and they dared to tell the supporters of the Establishment that not only were they pursuing a course destrimental to the best interests of society, but one which was extremely pernicious to their own true interests as a body [hear, hear]. He then adverted to the differences which existed amongst the clergy of the Church, and showed that the act of uniformity was a perfect nullity even as it affected the Church of England itself. Notwithstanding this act her clergy were split up and divided into sections and parties; and were it not for the fact which could be established by abundance of evidence —were it not for the power exercised by the Dissenting bodies in this country, we should have the clergy illustrating that account which was related of the two Kilkenny cats, who, in a squabble, eat each other all but their tails [laughter]. He contended that the Church Establishment was injurious to the religious system which was professedly upheld by it, and that the present plan of ordaining clergymen without reference to their fitness to undertake the duties of the clerical character, was calculated to produce and perpetuate the evils complained of. He urged that all legislation by human governments in affairs of religion, or the application of the resources of the State to the maintenance of religious worship or instruction, was unjust, hostile to liberty, and directly opposed to the spirit and claims of Christianity [applause]. He next referred to the enormous revenues of the Established Church, and dwelt upon the coercive means by which some portions of that income are enforced, not only in this country, but in impoverished Ireland. The establishment in Ireland had been aptly defined by the late Mr. O'Connell, as "a lumber-house, into which the aristocracy threw their dependents" [laughter]. He showed, on statistical data, that the Establishment in Ireland, instead of benefiting Protesiantism had retarded its extension—that in 1730 there were in Ireland one Protestant to every three Roman Catholics, while at the present time the proportion is only one Protestant to eight Roman Catholics. He next proceeded to prove that the property of the Church was essentially public property—created by the Government of the country, and consequently at all times subject to their interference. Therefore, if the people of this country, who had consented to this property being set aside, should declare that it should no longer be devoted to exclusive ecclesiastical purposes, but that in future it should be expended in the promotion of objects of general utility—that it should not be restricted to any one class or denomination, the connexion between the Church and the State would cease in this country for ever [applause]. This was a question of deep importance. The time had arrived when it would necessarily occupy the popular mind. There was now a clear stage for them, and they asked no favour [applause]. As to right, the people of England had a perfect right to entertain this question, and as a matter of right they commended it to their consideration. He should conclude by urging upon their attention the words of the poet—

"The work that should to-day be wrought,
Defer not till to-morrow;
The help that should within be sought,
Scorn from without to borrow.
Old maxims these, but stout and true,
And speak with trumpet tone,
To do at once what is to do,
And trust yourselves alone"—[applause].

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, amidst loud applause.

The Rev. Mr. Whitewood proposed the second resolution, as follows:—

That, impressed with the importance of this principle, this meeting proposes to seek, by Christian and constitutional means, the entire emancipation of religion from State endowment, interference, and control.

[Applause]. One of the greatest men this land had ever produced had said, "Give me the liberty to think, to know, to utter, and to argue freely, above all other liberty." That liberty they claimed for themselves, and they intended to use it on that and all similar occasions [hear, hear]. He regretted that there should have existed a necessity for convening a meeting like this—that there should exist in our land a state of things which compelled them to protest against a religious system, upheld by men whose piety they venerated, and whose philanthropy they admired [applause]. At the same time, however much he desired to maintain peace with all men, there were occasions when it would be wrong to be silent, and when it would be criminal to shrink from assisting those principles which they maintained, and which, in their opinion, were based upon divine truth [applause]. They had been long told that they ought not to speak against existing institutions, and that they ought to be thankful that they were tolerated to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. This was language which they scarcely understood, and he wondered how any man dared to tell his fellow-man that he would tolerate him in worshipping his Maker [applause]. He recollected that during the discussion upon a bill proposed by Lord Sidmouth, that nobleman said, "I hate toleration,—it is a mean beggarly word, which I despise, because I love liberty;" and they despised it, because they considered that every man had an unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience [applause]. The Government had, however, stepped in between God and man, and had created a religious system which they had compelled men to support in opposition to their conscientious convictions; and they had proceeded step by step with grasping policy until they got everything into their hands, and the people had at length been brought to such a state of pupilage that they had become like a regiment of soldiers under command. He noticed the charge that had been made against the friends of the society of their being political agitators, and contended that the charge might, with equal or greater propriety, he brought against the supporters of the Establishment, who lost no opportunity of promoting their own interests [applause]. In conclusion, he adverted to the objections contemplated by the society, which were the abolition of all ecclesiastical patronage and supremacy, and urged them never to relax their exertions until they emancipated religion from all endowment, interference, and control [applause].

Mr. David Binns, one of the Society of Friends, seconded the resolution. He alluded to the persecutions which the sect to which he belonged had endured for conscience sake, which in former times had ceased only with the lives of the parties [hear, hear]. He did not wish to say anything disrespectful of any one, but at the same time he must be permitted to observe that he did not approve of the Vicar of Halifax coming and putting his hand into his (Mr. Binns's) pocket for money to support his church [laughter]. It had been said that there were good men in the church, and this he did not wish to deny; but these men ought either to support themselves, or be supported by those for whom they worked, and not call upon parties who dissented from them. His attention had been lately called to the rate paid to the Vicar by that parish, and he had been much struck with the grasping predilections manifested by those who had the collecting and control of this money. For instance, they found that money which was originally appropriated to the relief of the poor had now been diverted to the purposes of the clergy or other private purposes, and this was one of the evils against which they were fighting. He believed that it was about twenty years since the Vicar's rate was established in the parish of Halifax. At that time a certain amount of property was rated for the purpose of raising the sum of £700, the amount which it was proposed to pay the Vicar annually for his services in that parish [laughter]. Now he believed that the same rate that was laid on the first occasion had been continued ever since, while the amount of rateable property in the parish was now above one-third more than when the rate was laid [hear, hear]. He considered that this fact clearly showed that a spirit of justice and honesty was not exhibited towards the people by those who were placed over them as their spiritual teachers [loud applause].

Edward Miall, Esq., upon presenting himself, was received with enthusiastic cheering and applause.

He said that he hoped he might be permitted, without any trespass upon the bounds of delicacy, to express his very sincere gratification at appearing once more before a Halifax audience. They had become partly acquainted with each other—some of them had fought together the battle of civil and religious liberty,—they had known even what it was, in the language of those who had triumphed over them, "to be thoroughly thrashed"—[loud laughter]—and they were still as fully and sincerely attached to the course they then advocated, and for which they then laboured and made sacrifices, as they were at the period when they were so engaged [applause]. He had never the slightest doubt about a Yorkshire audience after he had once addressed one —[applause]—he perceived that clap-trap would not do, but that principle and truth would—[applause]—that if he addressed himself to the common sense of men—from their enlightened convictions of right—from their congeniality with truth—he must succeed; but mere delusion—fiction—poetry—fancy—would not be sufficient to attract their strong minds [loud applause]. Now he believed that they had a subject to bring before them that night that was perfectly in unison with their convictions, and he thought the subject might be stated in a few words so as to be thoroughly caught hold of by every one present, and be understood in its full sense—in its height, length, and breadth, by even the most incompetent intellectual power in that assembly. The truth was, it was a question of up and down—it was the question of the party undermost in reference to the party uppermost—it was a question whether they were to lie still upon the ground under very uncomfortable circumstances, with some one's knee upon their chests—[hear, hear]—it was a question whether they should get up if they could, without using any improper or illegitimate means, and whether they should stand upon their feet, as creatures of God their Maker [applause]. Something had been said about toleration, and really this toleration presented itself as a beautiful illustration of the idea he wished to present to their minds. As he had before said, and then repeated, toleration was a ticket of leave from the State to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences [applause]. They were much obliged to them for granting it; but by granting it, they were placing themselves in the position of those who would grant permission to God to receive their worship [hear, hear]. These men came between the humble Christian and his Creator, and they said they would permit him to offer to his God the prayers and supplications of his heart in such a form as he would receive it [hear, hear]. They were putting themselves in the position of, and directing and assuming the prerogatives of the Most High; and the Dissenters were not only grossly insulted, but also at the same time shocked to see their fellow-creatures assuming a position that positively took out of the hands of God his prerogative over the hearts of men [loud applause]. He believed that it was the opinion of all parties that truth should prevail—he believed that the working man had as much interest in the promotion, the prevalence, and the fullest establishment of truth throughout the world as they could have [applause]. Nay, more; if there was any class within the state whose interests, temporal and spiritual, were especially bound up with the prevalence of correct opinions among our fellow-countrymen, that class was the one that toiled with its hands for its daily subsistence. Now, if they would have truth of every kind prevail among their countrymen they must relieve it of everything that tempted men to profess it for the sake of that which they gained by it [hear, hear, and applause]. Let them have, for instance, an establishment, not of religion, but of natural philosophy—let them suppose that the Government were deeply impressed with a sense of the propriety of diffusing among the people of this country accurate ideas of the phenomena of nature, and that they considered it to be their duty to confer large political privileges upon the men who should teach the people some of the great doctrines of this science. They must suppose that the Government came to this conclusion at an earlier period of the history of this land than that which Sir Isaac Newton illumined by his genius—and that the doctrine of gravitation had not been discovered, and that in the minds of men the earth continued to be a flat surface, round which the sun revolved. They should next suppose that a grant of £10,000 a-year was made by the Government to teach the people this doctrine, and it was required that every man who went to the clergy and to school should believe in it *sub animo*. It might be that in future times this doctrine would be utterly exploded by subsequent discoveries; never mind, it must still remain, and the entire system must be maintained, because the Government wished to possess control over the feelings of the people [hear, hear]. Was this the way to promote truth in reference to natural affairs? [loud applause]. Should they expect that truth would prevail amongst the people when there were thousands of men paid to declare to future generations that which was false and unjust to be true? [applause]. He need not say that if Sir Isaac Newton had lived under this system he would most undoubtedly have been an obstinate and stiff-necked Dissenter [applause]. And if this was so utterly absurd in reference to the phenomena that were connected with the material universe, was it not equally so in reference to those subjects that had to do with the spiritual affairs of man? [applause]. Were they sure that their views were right? Assuredly not; and therefore they argued that even for the mere sake of the diffusion of the truth, that was not the proper way for the accomplishment of the purpose ostensibly aimed at [applause]. He wondered not then that amongst a very large proportion of his fellow-countrymen, who were unable to look to the depths of the subject, there should appear something in the religion of Christ which was oppressive. Let not the working men of Halifax suppose that this was the case. If they examined the subject, they would find that there was nothing in Christianity calculated to oppress the poor man, or that would make it endeavour to exalt itself at his expense. It was not Christianity that caused the supporters of the Church to come forth and take the unwilling contribution from those who were its foes. That might be priestcraft, but it was not Christianity [hear, hear]. After adverting to the baneful effects of an Establishment, showing that it had tended to extend and propagate infidelity in the land, and caused men to ask whether or not there was any truth in Christianity, he remarked that he had no fear for the religion which he professed. No; let them take away from the Church all the unsteady props with which worldly-minded statesmen had endeavoured to bolster her up;—let Christianity appear in its beautiful simplicity, and he felt assured those great truths which it taught would recommend themselves to every individual as divine [applause]. They objected to the religion of the people of this country being committed to worldly-minded persons—to the moral instruction of the people being superintended by individuals composed of soldiers, lawyers, and mere statesmen, who cared very little for, and were only slightly acquainted with religious matters [hear, hear]. He showed that the real question in dispute related to money, and that if there were not nine or ten millions connected with the Church, there would be no difficulty in coming to a right conclusion on the subject. He said that wherever the people could they were planting the Church anew, and were it not for this endowment—this political power, by which the aristocracy worked out their own purposes—the people would soon be able to accomplish every just measure which they desired [applause]. He exposed the fallacious nature of the statement that the Establishment was maintained for the sake of religion, and observed that it was poor religion that could not maintain itself—it was scarcely worthy of coming into this world, and meddling with the immorality and depravity which existed, if it had not strength to maintain itself against all opposition [applause]. But they knew better than this. Religion had sustained itself—could sustain itself. If it could not do this, then let it go out of the world, and let us have something that could [hear, hear]. He next showed that the interference of the Government was for selfish purposes—that it never interfered, but it took a slice out of the pie for its own especial benefit [applause]. He indulged in the recollection of the contrast presented by a comparison of the position of the society when they first began to labour, and the important station it now occupied. Some of them, six or seven years ago, were labouring in the dark—they were delving behind them, and if their opponents noticed them, it was only to call forth an expression of contempt. They were now, however, going through the length and breadth of the land, and whenever they appealed to a public meeting, they always obtained the suffrages of those present in behalf of the principles they advocated [applause]. He prognosticated that the present connexion between the Church and the State would not last long. Sooner than any of them anticipated there would be some interposition of Providence—some little event occurring which would fire the train that had long been prepared, and this injustice would explode at once, and be destroying for ever, and they should find themselves some morning, when

they awoke, without the incumbrance of an Establishment [applause]. He next alluded to the means which were to be employed to accomplish the end they had in view. These were argument and persuasion. In conclusion, he said that he was happy to appear before an audience at Halifax, who had nobly fought for the principles he was endeavouring to propagate, at the last election. Perhaps at the next election there would be many more boroughs in which these principles would form the ground of contest, and would strike dismay into the breasts of those whose interests were bound up in the Establishment [loud cheers].

Mr. HENRY MARTIN moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the deputation for their advocacy of the question of Church and State separation, and said that, at the close of the meeting, he should be glad to receive the names of parties desirous to enrol themselves members of the Anti-state-church Society.

The Rev. G. S. PIKE seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN was then about to put the motion, when

Mr. ROBERT HARTLEY said he had been struck with the fact that no one had explained to the meeting what were the objects of the Anti-state-church Association. He had heard it stated that the principal qualification was the payment of a shilling. Be that as it might, however, the question still remained to be answered—was a Church Establishment scriptural, or was it not? He had paid particular attention to Mr. Miall's remarks, and he had found they did not refer to the Bible at all. He had read the report of the discussion between Mr. Miall and Mr. Baylee, and he proposed that, some evening next week, the chairman should read the statements made by Mr. Miall on the one hand, and he would read the reply given by Mr. Baylee on the other. [Some person in the body of the hall shouted—"Get the vicar to Miall"—laughter]. He should be glad to have that gentleman, but as that was not within his power, he had proposed that which might be accomplished. He condemned the practice of indulging in reflections and imputing motives to others, and said that such weapons were of a carnal nature, not calculated to do any good.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Hartley had asked about the rules. Those who coincided in their views they should admit even though they paid nothing, and if a money qualification was prescribed, it was only necessity that caused it, and in order to make known their sentiments. The resolution was put and carried unanimously, only two or three hands being held up against it.

Mr. MIALL acknowledged the vote of thanks to the deputation. After complimenting Mr. Hartley on his courage and candour, he observed that that gentleman reminded him of the drummer who found fault with the man who lay under the lash, for hit him high or hit him low; he could not please him let him strike where he would [laughter]. He had given that evening the argument of common sense, and at Liverpool he gave the scriptural view of the matter. On other occasions he had explained the principles and rules of the Association. It was founded upon the democratic principle that all who agreed with them should be set to work. He thought with his friend, the Chairman, that in respect to the scriptural argument it belonged to their friends first to make out their case. Men had no right to get them down with their fingers upon their throats, and then ask for Scripture to prove their exemption from their attacks. It was absurd, and the genius of Christianity was opposed to it. When Mr. Hartley complained of hard words, and called them "weapons," he wondered he did not think about their protecting carnal weapons. He said they were using the sword and the force of the magistrate for the support of the clergy. He told them strong truths in strong language. But, said their opponent, "I hate violence, I wish to do everything in a Christian spirit. I must have the money, or I must take the goods—do not let us have any hard words." He liked to call a spade—a spade, and if in spiritual matters this was a robbery, it was no less so because it was a robbery by law. The money part of the question was one to which he had given considerable attention, and he could put his hand on the Acts of Parliament from Ethelred's time, who assassinated his relative, and decreed as an expiation one-tenth to the clergy for the preaching of the gospel. He could show most clearly that the state always retained full possession of the funds, and asserted its right to dispose of them, never allowing that these tithes were the private property of the Church of England, and this has been with him a subject of thorough investigation.

After a question from Mr. KELLY, Master of St. James's Day School, which was answered most satisfactorily by Mr. MIALL, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

HUDDERSFIELD.

On Thursday evening a public meeting of the adherents to the Anti-state-church movement was held in the Philosophic Hall, Huddersfield. Long before the time announced for the chair being taken (seven o'clock), the room was tolerably well filled with an auditory chiefly composed of the various Dissenting congregations. There was also a little clique of the less-intelligent, whose delight is evidently to disturb the harmony of every public meeting, let it be called for whatever purpose it may, but on this occasion their feeble efforts met with their just reward. E. Miall, Esq., of London, and John Kingsley, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, attended as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, the latter in place of the Rev. J. Burnet, who, from unavoidable causes, was prevented from being present. C. H. Jones, Esq., was unanimously called upon to preside. The proceedings of the evening were quite of an enthusiastic character, and all the resolutions submitted were adopted by great majorities. The principal speakers were the Rev. John Glendenning, the Rev. Thomas Lomas (Salendine Nook), John Kingsley, Esq., and E. Miall, Esq.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE LEEDS COMMITTEE.—The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed to act upon the local committee in connexion with the Anti-state-church movement:—"Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Thos. Scales, Rev. R. Brewer, Rev. W. Hudswell, Rev. J. H. Morgan, Rev. J. Tunnicliffe, and Messrs. J. Richardson, E. Baines, jun., John Wade, Josh. Town, Thos. Morgan, Josh. Patterson, Josh. Kershaw, G. H. Wood, Josh. Parkin, J. G. Heaps, Thomas Plint, J. Hughes, J. N. Dickinson, — Russum, W. Brook, C. Gill, Thomas Barber, J. Tillotson, Thos. Jackson, Edw. Morgan, J. Barran, A. Keenan, J. Grimshaw, H. Woolf, Saml. Swan, H. W. Walker, W. B. Hindle, Josh. Hanson."

SHEFFIELD.—A numerous and enthusiastic meeting of the Association was held in the Music-hall, Sheffield, on Monday evening; Mr. Horsefield occupied the chair. J. Kingsley, Esq., B A., and the Rev. J. E. Giles (late of Leeds), were the principal speakers. Edward Miall, Esq., owing to having missed the train at Halifax, was absent, but it is expected that he will visit Sheffield on a future day.—*Leeds Mercury.*

HECKMONDWIKE. — The Independent and Baptist ministers of this neighbourhood have been very active these last few months in delivering lectures and holding meetings on the subject of the separation of Church and State; and last Monday evening this town was visited by Edward Miall, Esq. and J. Kingsley, Esq., from London, who delivered very able and instructive addresses, in the Upper Independent chapel, to a respectable audience.—*Leeds Times.*

THE CHURCH AND STATE DISCUSSION AT WAKEFIELD.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that a full report of the late discussion at Wakefield, between Mr. Miall and Mr. Taylor, head master of the Free Grammar-school of that town, has been published at a low price, for general circulation.

THE NEW BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Among the *on dits* prevalent in the West End club-houses, is an instructive instance of the working of State-churchism. It appears that great dissatisfaction has been manifested among the ecclesiastical hangers-on of the Whigs, by the promotion of Dr. Lee to this newly-made bishopric, and that the dissatisfaction has been greatly increased since the death of the Archbishop of York; for by his decease another bishop will have to be made, consequently the Bishop of Manchester will no longer be the junior Bishop, and therefore takes his seat in the House of Peers. Little seems to be known of Dr. Lee's preaching powers, but some of the disappointed ones go so far as to say that he has not preached for ten years. It is admitted, on all sides, that the Doctor's reputation was grounded on his classical acquirements, and that as a classic he was deservedly esteemed. His translation from a Birmingham grammar-school to the Episcopal bench is ascribed to a clever speech which he made at a Birmingham town meeting in favour of the Government education scheme. This speech is said to have struck Mr. Kay Shuttleworth as giving better reasons for the scheme than he had previously believed to exist. By this gentleman the Doctor was introduced to Lansdowne-house, and hence to the Bishopric. [If this be so, and it seems not unlikely, the Whigs must be hard up for defenders. Still we think the reward disproportionate to the service, especially when we consider that the late Sidney Smith served the Whigs efficiently for many years, and made many clever speeches in defence of their measures, yet never got higher than a prebendaryship. We can only suspect that Whig defenders are getting scarce in the Church.]

THE WESLEYANS.—Our readers will remember the Declaration disclaiming all connexion with the "fly-sheets," that was to have been signed by every Wesleyan Minister in the United Kingdom. Three months have now elapsed, and it has made its final printed appearance with 900 signatures, leaving 280 in Great Britain who have not bowed the knee to the Baal of the Conference. If they had been a dozen or a score, they might have expelled them at next Conference, but 280 will be too many.—*Christian Record.*

DR. BURNS, OF THE FREE CHURCH, late of Paisley, now of Toronto, speaking at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new church of the United Presbyterian Church, says—"We must decline all union with them on acccunt of their practical dereliction of great principles which their fathers and ours ever agreed to maintain. On the subject of endowments by the State, and on the abstract question of civil establishments of religion, there is little to keep us at a distance from each other, but on the great principle of a national recognition of God, his name, his worship, and his day, there lies betwixt us the whole field that separates natural and revealed religion from the *mare magnum* of social infidelty." The *Scottish Press* gives the self-sufficient Doctor a severe and well-merited dressing for his intolerance.

SCOTCH DISSENTERS.—A Free Church correspondent of the *Scottish Press*—which was established as an organ of Dissenters north of the Tweed—in advising a union of the friends of the Anti-state-church Association, and of the National Alliance, complains that neither of these societies are noticed by that journal. With regard to the former of these bodies there is much reason for the complaint. Our contemporary has published many articles advising union amongst Dissenters to carry out their principles, but seems altogether oblivious of the fact that there is such a body as an Anti-state-church Association. We do not recollect seeing any mention of it. It is to be hoped this circumstance is not to be regarded as a sign of lukewarmness, on the part of the Dissenters of Scotland, in a movement which has emphatically received their sanction by the cordial reception of the deputation in the autumn of last year, and by the numerous and influential body of delegates sent to the Anti-state-church conference in May last.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION (says the *Christian Record)* may now be regarded as having reached the second stage of its existence; it has only to go forward, and "possess the land."

DR. ADAM THOMSON, like so many other public benefactors, is suffering from his benevolent and disinterested labours. The state of the affairs of the Bible Printing Company at Coldstream, is now under the consideration of a committee of ministers and gentle men in London, who, we hope, will be able to extricate him from the entanglements in which his noble enterprize is understood to have involved him.—*Christian Record.*

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF BRISTOL'S NOTIONS OF RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.—The Town-Council, at its meeting on Wednesday, perpetrated a most unjustifiable and—if we mistake not—unlawful act against the rights and property of the citizens. A clergyman, the Rev. Adam Clarke Rowley, having been appointed to a newly-constituted ecclesiastical district, called the Weir District of the parish of St. Peter, applied to the corporation for a piece of land in the Ropewalk, for the purpose of forming the site of a church and school-room. The law-officers of the house naturally applied to the city surveyor for a valuation of the ground, and Mr. Pope, having measured and examined it, reported that it was worth, for building-purposes, £500. His report was sent before the finance committee, when that body, instead of acting implicitly upon it, as it was their bounden duty to have done, broke through a principle which afforded to the citizens a safeguard in such matters, and recommended that, in consideration of the land being required as a site for a church—the erection of which would tend to improve the other property in the neighbourhood—they would take £200 off the city surveyor's estimate, and close the bargain with the incumbent for £300. But this is not the worst part of the business; the lax dealing of the committee was thrown completely into the shade by the proceeding of the corporation. Mr. Rowley, finding probably of what pliant materials certain members of it were made, objected to the diminished sum, and represented that, unless it could be still further reduced, it would act as a barrier that would protract, if not prevent, the accomplishment of the object; whereupon Mr. J. G. Shaw proposed that the land, which the surveyor of the corporation had valued at £500, should be sold to the new incumbent for £150! One would have thought that a proposition so repugnant to the spirit of the municipal act would have been scouted by the majority of the corporation; but no—Dr. Green, who is so constantly professing a regard for the pockets of the ratepayers, in the spirit of an old corporator seconded the vote of spoliation. What makes the proceeding the more odious, is, that it is the act of the very men who, a year or so ago, refused to grant to some piously-disposed individuals—who offered to pay *the full value* for it—a piece of land for the erection of a chapel at Hinton. In that case the application was made by conscientious dissenters from the Church of England; the present grant was sought by the Church itself. The same spirit of intolerance operated in either case—in the one prompting the corporation to refuse the application, in the other to squander the city property, and violate the spirit of the municipal constitution.—*Bristol Mercury.*

ST. GEORGE'S COLEGATE, NORWICH.—Our readers will remember, that a vestry meeting was recently held in this parish, at which, although the parishioners again declined making a church-rate, many of them expressed their willingness to unite in a voluntary subscription for the repairs of the building. Several of the Dissenters offered to contribute liberally; and the gentleman who had proposed the rate consented to give to the extent of one shilling in the pound on his assessment, an example which was followed by several of the Church party. It was hoped that this much-agitated question had thus been amicably settled, and that the necessary funds would be raised in a manner satisfactory to all the parishioners. We regret, however, to state, that the attempt has been unsuccessful. The churchwardens waited a few days since upon the mover of the rate, for his promised subscription, when to their surprise he informed them, that he had made up his mind to give nothing in that way, but that if a rate were made, even if it were ten shillings in the pound, he would cheerfully pay it. The churchwardens of course proceeded no further in their efforts, and thus *again* has an attempt at conciliation on the part of the Dissenters, been defeated by the friends of a Church which teaches that it is better to *compel* men to give, than to receive their *willing offerings*. Surely the "friends of the Church" are her worst enemies.—*Norfolk News.*

SHAM ELECTION OF A BISHOP.—Speaking of the recent appointment of the Bishop of Manchester, the *Newcastle Guardian* says:—"Some of our readers may not be aware that the Queen in Council, or rather the Government of the day, appoint bishops to the several sees whenever vacancies occur, and after this act is done, a writ is issued giving permission to the chapter of the cathedral church in the diocese in which the appointment is made, to proceed to the election of a fit and proper individual. The chapter, of course, obey the writ, and go through the ridiculous farce with the gravity which becomes 'grave and reverend seignors,' knowing all the time full well that in this, *the main function of their office*, and for the performance of which they enjoy large incomes and the exemption from residence and cure of souls, they have not even the shadow of electoral power. For the due performance of this farce the dean and four canons of Manchester enjoy the princely sum of £8,500 per year! They may, for aught we know, have other duties, but this is their principal business, and in virtue of which they retain their ecclesiastical titles and offices."

POPERY AMONG THE WESLEYANS.—In the last "Annual Address of the Wesleyan Conference to the Members of Society," there are sentiments enunciated which exhibit all the spirit of the Tractarian heresy. In fact, they are precisely what might be expected of the Romish priest, who arrogates to himself an exclusive knowledge of things divine, and would check all freedom of ratiocination. At page 10 of the Address it is stated, that "the minister of God is your judge, as God's minister; and you are not to judge of him." This is really the privilege which the Romish priests pretend that Constantine the Great awarded to them; but the Sacred Records have given us more rational advice,—"Let us reason together, saith the Lord." But how will the Vatican rejoice, how will the Propaganda hail the apparent conversions of the venerable ministers of the Methodist Conference of England, on being told that they invite the members of the society "*to join their prayers with the intercessions of* HOLY CONFESSORS *and* MARTYRS!" "The religion of the priest," as D'Aubigné would say, is dominant over "the religion of God!"—*Wesleyan.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR WILLIAM BIDWELL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—On the receipt of the final payment on behalf of Bidwell from the *Patriot* office, I have furnished them with a statement of the whole amount contributed, which I am happy also to send you, as his most conspicuous supporters.

	£	s.	d.
George Hadfield, Esq., Manchester	2	2	0
John Bright, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
Patriot Office, first instalment	5	0	0
C. F. Foster, Cambridge, for Mrs. Bidwell, abatement on half-year's rent	0	10	0
George Livett, Esq., Cambridge, member of the Town Council	1	0	0
A Friend, neighbourhood of London, on seeing announcement of his liberation in the *Patriot*	5	0	0
Patriot Office, second instalment	5	0	0
J. Finch, Esq., Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, London	1	0	0
Nonconformist Office	22	2	5
Patriot Office, final remittance	1	2	0
Cambridge Anti-church-rate Society (about)	1	15	0
Total	46	11	5

About a similar sum was gathered by the Cambridge Anti-church-rate Society, to assist Bidwell in his defence during the protracted proceedings against him, viz., near £50, from friends abroad and at home, amongst whom J. Bright, Esq., was conspicuous with a donation of £5, and afterwards £2 more, and this third sum was sent without solicitation. I remain, dear Sir,

Yours most obediently,

Brooklands, Nov. 3rd. Edward Foster.

Daring Robbery of Dr. Bowring, M.P.—A most daring highway robbery, of which Dr. Bowring, M.P., and his brotber, Mr. Charles Bowring, were the victims, took place on Thursday at noonday, near a place called Corytraherne, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, on the high road leading from the town of Bridgend to Maesteg. Dr. Bowring, it appears, passed through Cardiff on the mail, and on arriving at Bridgend got off and met his brother, Mr. Charles Bowring, who is the manager of the Lynvi Ironworks at Maesteg, and who had come to Bridgend for the purpose of drawing the necessary funds for the payment of the workpeople in the Lynvi Company's employment. They received from the cashier of the bank £600 in sovereigns, £150 in silver coin, and £250 in bank-notes, making together £1,000. The money was deposited in a bag, and placed in their gig, in which they both proceeded towards Bowrington, on their way to the works, distant about eight or nine miles from Bridgend. When on the turnpike-road, between Ydfa and Corytraherne, it being then about noon, two powerful men rushed out suddenly upon them, stopped the horse, and presenting pistols to the head of each of the astonished gentlemen, threatened to shoot them if they either spoke, moved, or refused to give up without an instant's delay all the money in their possession. Neither the Doctor nor his brother had arms or any means of defence, and seeing the determination of the fellows, and having no doubt that they would, if their demand was not complied with, carry their murderous threats into execution, they deemed that any resistance would be worse than useless, and thought it better to give up the money and take the chance of its subsequent recovery. One of the ruffians then placed the pistol to the chest of the horse, a spirited and powerful animal, and shot him dead, in order to put it out of their power to spread an immediate alarm, or give information to the police before they could make off with their booty. The two ruffians then decamped into an adjoining wood. Mr. Charles Bowring proceeded in search of assistance, and, having succeeded in borrowing a horse from a farmer, galloped at full speed to Bridgend, and gave information of the robbery, Meanwhile Dr. Bowring reached Maesteg, and gave information at the works. The police and the workpeople instantly turned out to scour the country in search of the robbers, both of whom they succeeded in capturing, and recovered the whole of the hard cash, but the silver. The £250 in bank bills was destroyed. One of the ruffians was found in a wood at Margam, where, after a desperate resistance, he was taken; the other was found at midnight at Taibach. They turned out to be both of them men who had been employed at the works, and who must have known the fact of Mr. Charles Bowring having gone to Bridgend for the money for the week's pay at the works. The Maesteg works are all going on, with a reduction of wages of nearly 25 per cent. This has thrown many out of work, and no doubt from this cause arose the attempt on Dr. Bowring.

Death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Northern District by Fever.—On Tuesday afternoon Dr. Riddle, the amiable Roman Catholic Bishop of this district, died in Newcastle-on-Tyne of virulent fever. He was seized about a week ago, and from the beginning of the attack it was seen there was no chance of his recovery. He caught the malady in some of the low districts about Sandgate, in which fever is very prevalent. One or two of the town's surgeons are prostrated with the disease and are in imminent peril. Dr. Riddle was a descendant of an old family in Northumberland, and was very highly esteemed by his flock.—*From our Correspondent.*

A Singular Discovery has been made in Liverpool. In 1840, Mr. Bibby, a merchant, was found drowned in a pond at Aintree, six miles from Liverpool, and three from his own residence; there were no marks of violence on the body, but the gentleman's watch was missing; he had dined out the preceding evening, and had taken freely of wine. No trace could be found of robber or murderer. Last week, a stranger took a watch to Messrs. Roskell, the watchmakers in Liverpool, to be repaired. On looking at it, they discovered that the original number had been defaced, and another substituted. On further examination, they found their own private mark placed on the watch when they repaired it for the late Mr. Bibby. On Saturday the stranger called for the watch; and on being questioned, it was traced to a disreputable character, the keeper of a disorderly house. Two men have been taken into custody.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Merton, Surrey.—Mr. John Shedlock, M.A., of Glasgow University, has accepted a unanimous call from the Church (Independent) assembling in the above place. Mr. Shedlock will enter on his stated labours there on Sabbath next, November 14th.

Chumleigh, North Devon.—On Tuesday morning, the 2nd of November, 1847, Mr. M. Young, late missionary of Watlington, Oxon, was ordained in the church worshipping in the Independent chapel. Mr. O'Neil, home missionary, Witheridge, commenced by reading and prayer. Mr. Thompson, of Ilfracombe, delivered the introductory discourse; Mr. Buckpit, of Torrington, asked the usual questions; Mr. Sharp, of Chumleigh, offered the ordination prayer; Mr. Kent, of Barnstaple, gave the charge to the pastor. In the afternoon some of the deacons in the name of the church and congregation after a modest and affectionate address, presented a large handsome silver cup and an easy chair, with the following inscription appended to each, "This cup and an easy chair is presented to Rev. Thomas Sharp, by his late church and congregation, as a token of his zeal and fidelity among them during a pastorate of nearly forty years. Chumleigh, 2nd of November, 1847." After which Mr. Sharp delivered a statement of the rise and progress of religion at Chumleigh. At 5 o'clock, 133 friends partook of tea in the school-room; and in the evening Mr. Buckpit preached to the people in his usual impressive manner. It was a delightful season which, it was hoped, may be remembered long by all who witnessed the interesting service.

Catholic Missions to China.—A large number of persons of the religious order of St. Vincent de Paulo, are now assembled at Marseilles for embarkation to China. Four Lazarists are to accompany them. Sufficient attention is not paid to the activity and new developments shown by Catholic missions for some time past, especially in France.—*Christian Record.*

Lady-lane Chapel Anniversary. — On Friday evening, Oct. 22, the Rev. James Sherman preached at Lady-lane Chapel, when a collection was made in aid of the trust fund, amounting to £107 13s. 8d. The services were continued on Sunday last, when Mr. Edward Miall preached, morning and evening, and the further sum of £186 3s. 8d. was obtained, making the entire amount of £293 17s. 4d. collected at this anniversary.—*Leeds Times.*

Athlone, Ireland.—Important services were held in the Baptist Chapel, Scotch Parade, on Thursday, Oct. 28th. In the morning, at half-past eleven, a public meeting was held for the purpose of setting apart the Rev. Thomas Wilshere to the work of the Christian ministry, and recognising him as pastor of the church and congregation meeting in the above place. Mr. E. H. Allen, Presbyterian minister, opened the service by reading and prayer; Mr. T. M'Carthy, of Kilbeggan, delivered the introductory discourse; and Mr. Joshua Russell, of Greenwich (Mr. Wilshere's former pastor), delivered a suitable charge to the minister.

Baptist Church, King's-road, Reading.—Services in connexion with the settlement of Mr. J. J. Brown as pastor of the above church were held on Tuesday, Oct. 26. In the morning Mr. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, delivered a luminous exposition and defence of the principles of Nonconformity; Mr. C. E. Birt, A.M., of Wantage, offered prayer for the pastor and church; and Dr. E. Steane, of Camberwell, gave a very affectionate and impressive charge to the pastor. In the afternoon about 120 ministers and friends dined together in the New-hall, after which, several interesting addresses were delivered. In the evening Mr. J. H. Hinton, A.M., of London, preached to the church and congregation. Several other ministers, including Messrs. Byan, of Oxford; Guest and Lagge, B.A., of Reading; Marten and Lewis, of Abingdon; M'Laren, of Southampton; and Tyso, of Wallingford, took part in the services.

Ireland. — Newry. — Ordination Services. — On Wednesday evening, November 3rd, a large and interesting meeting was convened in the Ebenezer Chapel, Newry, to recognise Mr. C. B. Smyth as pastor over the Congregational church assembling in that place. The service was opened by Mr. J. Carroll of Rich-hill; prayer was offered by Mr. Tracey (Wesleyan); and the principles of Congregational church polity were ably stated by Mr. A. King, of Dublin. A deeply solemn charge was delivered by Mr. N. Shepperd, of Sligo. The questions to the pastor were asked by Mr. J. D. Smith, of Kingston, Dublin, formerly minister of the place, who also concluded the engagements of the evening by an address to the people. The impressions of the evening will not easily be effaced.

Stepney College.—The annual meeting was held on the 13th ult., and, both in respect of attendance, and of the spirit of liberality manifested, was such as greatly to encourage the friends of the institution, and must have been highly gratifying to the theological tutor, whom his brethren, in their several addresses, so cordially welcomed to his new position. The sums then spontaneously contributed, added to previous large donations, leave but a small deficiency due to the treasurer. In the evening, an impressive discourse was delivered to the students, by Mr. E. S. Pryce, B.A., founded on 1 Tim. iv. 10, 11. It is gratifying also to be enabled to state, that the arrangements for the other departments have been completed, and promise the highest efficiency. Mr. Lewis, B.A., a gentleman highly recommended by Dr. Jerrard, has (for the present) been engaged for the Classics; Mr. Nenner, who was one of the examiners at the close of last session, is engaged for the Hebrew and kindred languages; and Mr. Wallace, A.M., formerly Professor of Mathematics in the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, will teach in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The committee have agreed to receive applications for admission during the progress of the present session, deeming it probable that some applications may have been delayed till after the appointment of a successor to Dr. Davies.

Bethnal-green.—On Tuesday last, November 2, a service was held at Ebenezer Chapel, Bethnal-green, on occasion of the ordination of Mr. R. Gibson as pastor of the church of Christ assembling in that place of worship. The following ministers took part in the service:—The introductory discourse was delivered by Mr. S. Ransom, Classical Tutor of Hackney College; the charge was given by Mr. A. Reed; the sermon to the people was preached by Mr. J. Kennedy, A.M., of Stepney. A large number of ministers were present, among whom were—Dr. A. Fletcher, Dr. Carlisle, Messrs. Corbishley, Harrison, Tyler, Pegg, Emblem, Stallybrass (late of Siberia), S. Smith, Leask, Woodman, Williams (of Tottenham), Batteau, and Morren.

Congregational Nonconformists' efforts in Ireland are not without some encouraging symptoms of life and progress. Newry is now well settled. The church in Cork has already had a little reviving, and is being united to an able young minister, Rev. W. Shaw, son of the excellent Mr. Shaw, of Moy. The erection of a new Congregational church, for the Rev. Noble Shepperd, in Sligo, is spoken of; and the stone of new erections, at the cost of about £2,000, is forthwith to be laid at Kingston, Dublin, under the care of the Rev. J. D. Smith. Another erection of church and schools is also projected for an interesting but benighted region in the far west. There are many brethren of power and promise connected with the societies now united.—*Correspondent of the Patriot.*

Asylum for Pauper Lunatics.—Active measures are taken in different parts of England and Wales for carrying out the provisions of a recent act of Parliament relating to pauper lunatics. Under this law new asylums are to be erected in the different counties; and where the number of patients does not justify the erection of a special building, two or more counties are to divide the cost of a lunatic hospital. It would appear from the discussion at a recent Quarter-Sessions, that insanity is increasing in a greater ratio than can be accounted for by the increase of population.

The Brighton and South Coast Railway fares have just been raised. First class express-trains, from 19s. to 21s., second class ordinary trains, from 11s. 6d. to 13s., with a proportionate increase throughout the scale. Third-class day-tickets are to be discontinued.

What is a Marriage?—At the Bury sessions, Jane Ward sought to fix paternity on a man named Howarth. In reply to the magistrate, applicant said that she was and was not married; because, although she and Howarth attended the church of St. Nicholas, near Middleton, and went through the marriage ceremony, until when the time for placing the ring on her finger arrived he refused doing so, and left the church without completing the ceremony. The magistrates observed that it was such a novel case they would defer judgment until they obtained legal opinion on it.

New Mode of Communicating between Guards and Drivers of Railway Trains.—On Monday morning, experiments were made on the Brighton and Chichester Branch Railway, of an invention of Messrs. Brett and Little, of Furnival's-inn, for giving the means of communication between railway guards and drivers. The *modus operandi* is soon explained. On the engine, and close to the driver, is placed an alarum bell, of a peculiar but simple construction, not liable to get out of order or to be affected by the oscillation of a train, and requiring to be wound up as a clock only about once a week for ordinary use. When not required for signals, the alarum is prevented from acting by a catch. Contiguous to this is a permanent magnet connected with the inventors' patent galvanic battery which is placed at the opposite end of the tender. Wires are passed from the alarum to the battery, and thence continued throughout the train in this manner. Every railway traveller is aware that the carriages forming a train are attached to each other and to the tender by what are called "coupling irons," on each side of which are "safety chains" hanging loose and coming into action only in the event of a derangement of the "couplers." From chain to chain of each carriage is placed a galvanized wire running beneath the carriages longitudinally, so that the simple operation of hooking the usual safety chains forms a galvanic communication with as many carriages as are furnished with the connecting irons. At every guard-box a pair of branch wires is carried up at the end of the carriage into the box, where, by the simple operation of moving a small winch, the galvanic circuit is completed, the magnet immediately acts on the catch, so as to lift it, and the alarum is set in motion close to the driver. Pairs of branch wires can likewise be carried into every carriage of the train, if thought desirable, and thus a means is afforded to the passengers as well as the guards of apprising the driver of danger. In every instance the signal was made without a single failure. To avoid, however, the possibility of a failure from the oxidation of chains long out of use, it is proposed by the inventor that the chains should be galvanized by a very simple and inexpensive process. The driver on Monday morning was directed to indicate that he heard the bell by blowing his whistle.

Poisoning of a Family.—On Monday morning, a labouring man, named Newland, together with his whole family, consisting of his wife, mother, and three children, residing in Ratcliff highway, were affected with most dangerous sickness after partaking of some chickory for breakfast. By prompt measures, in the application of antidotes and stomach pumps, their lives were saved. It was supposed that the chickory of which they had partaken was mixed with some poison, but what the deleterious drug consisted of not being ascertained, an analysis for the purpose was commenced.

Yetholm—Coronation of the Gipsy King.—Monday, the 25th October, was the day appointed for traversing the boundary of the Common, and for the Coronation of Charles Blythe, successor to the late *Willie Faa*, King of the Gipsies. Charles was solemnly crowned in the centre of the village, the band playing "God save the King," and the crowd cheering "Long live Charles the First."—*Kelso Chronicle.*

The Atmospheric System is now in constant operation between Exeter and Teignmouth. The rate of travelling averages 30 miles an hour; and such is the command over the speed, that a train can be brought to a standstill with ease and precision.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Councils succeeded each other in Paris with extraordinary rapidity. At the breaking-up of each, couriers were despatched in different directions. The result of the deliberations of the Council of Friday was forwarded to Switzerland and the northern courts, and, it was said, also to London. In Paris it was reported that a plan of reconciliation had been proposed by France and England conjointly, and that, if adopted, the war which appears now so imminent would be avoided. However this may be, there appears to be no doubt that the French Government is now doing all in its power to postpone the commencement of hostilities, an attempt in which it is to be feared it will not succeed. A very active correspondence on the subject of Switzerland has been going on between the two governments for some time past.

It appears from the French papers that reform dinners are still the fashion of the day. The *National* announces a reform banquet to be given at Bernay in eight days, at which M. Dupont de l'Eure is to preside. The *Patrie* mentions Beziers amongst the towns where reform banquets are to be given. The *Journal de la Somme* states that the committee appointed to conduct the grand reform dinner to be given at Amiens have determined to invite, together with the four Opposition deputies of the department of the Somme, MM. de Lamartine, Odillon Barrot, Duvergier de Hauranne, Vivier, Berville, Quinette, Chambolle, Pieron, Delespaul, and Lestiboudois; while the *National* announces that M. Odillon Barrot is to attend a reform dinner at Lille on the 7th, at Avesnes on the 9th, at Valenciennes on the 11th, and at Bethune on the 14th inst. "These banquets are, we are assured," says the *Times*, "objects of real displeasure and apprehension to the Government."

SPAIN.

M. Pacheco has been deprived of the place of ambassador at Rome, and M. Martinez de la Rosa has been appointed in his stead. M. Moreno Lopez, the ambassador at the Hague, has been dismissed to make room for M. Bago, who formerly occupied the same post.

M. Ros de Olano has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and his place of Minister of Public Instruction. M. Pidal has been solicited by Queen Christina (who rules everything) to become the successor of M. Ros de Olano, but M. Pidal has declined the honour, and it is said since to have been offered both to M. Burgos and to M. Olivan.

But the most important of the acts of the Ministry is its conduct with respect to General Espartero. We have already stated that General Narvaez offered the post of ambassador at the Court of St. James's to General Espartero, and that, notwithstanding a private letter from Narvaez himself, full of the most fulsome and hypocritical adulation, General Espartero declined to accept the office. It appears that the refusal of Espartero has greatly annoyed Narvaez and Queen Christina, and they have shown their impotent rage in the only way they could, by sending to General Espartero to inform him that it is the order of the Government that he should continue to reside abroad until further orders.

ITALY.

The entire population of Tuscany is roused into the greatest excitement and exaltation. In Leghorn, in Florence, in Pisa, in Sienna, in fine, in all the centres of wealth and intelligence, the population have with one instinct rushed to arms, demanding to march to the rescue of their fellows at Fivizzano and Pontremoli. The announcement which had appeared in some journals, originating probably from Austrian agents, that the inhabitants of Fivizzano had resigned themselves to the consequences of the annexation of Lucca to Tuscany, under the conditions of the treaty of Vienna, are destitute of truth. According to the latest advices, it appears that the Modenese troops had occupied Gallicano, but the Tuscan commissioner had protested against this proceeding. This city does not make part of the territory of Fivizzano, though it is one of the points which, according to the treaty of Vienna, was to form the limit of the Duchy of Modena on the reversion of Lucca to Tuscany. Meanwhile, the inhabitants of Fivizzano were preparing to offer a resolute resistance to any attempt to seize their town. All the gates were occupied by the national guard, and all the houses barriçadoed. Every means of resistance were prepared in case the Modena troops should attempt to occupy the town. Letters from Pontremoli say that the inhabitants of that place have seized the citadel, and have armed the city guard with the muskets found there.

Austria seems less than ever disposed to evacuate Ferrara: an order has been issued from Vienna for rendering the barracks in Ferrara more habitable, and for supplying further military stores.

Letters from Rome speak of the penury of the Treasury, and the probability that it will be deemed necessary to resort to a loan. Private letters from Rome, of the 28th ult., state that the Pope had not yet accepted the resignation of Cardinal Ferretti, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in providing a successor. The Legate of Bologna, Cardinal Amati, was spoken of for that post; and it was also said, that the celebrated preacher, Father Ventura, would be elevated to the dignity of cardinal, in order to be qualified to fill the office of Secretary of State. Cardinal Ferretti was not, however, to withdraw altogether from the Government, but was to occupy a situation in the Quirinal, which would enable him to co-operate in the mission of reform he had so gloriously commenced.

It appears that the King of Prussia had made an attempt to arrange the affair of Ferrara during his recent journey to the north of Italy. The plan devised by his Prussian Majesty, and to which Prince Metternich had adhered, provided it was accepted by Marshal Radetski, consisted in a joint occupation of Ferrara by Imperial and Papal troops, under the command of the Austrian governor of the citadel. This arrangement, however, was disapproved by Marshal Radetski, and indignantly rejected by the Pontifical Government.

Letters from Turin of the 2nd inst., state that the recent liberal enactments of King Charles Albert had been everywhere received with enthusiasm; the censors of the press had been appointed, all of whom were distinguished literary men and savans, known to profess moderate Liberal opinions.

The Government of Sicily and their agents continued to act with the greatest cruelty and oppression to all in any way concerned in the late insurrection. The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 3rd of November, under date Naples, October 24, states that the opening of very important diplomatic negotiations was expected in that capital, as well as the arrival of an English and French fleet.

SWITZERLAND.

The Diet, at its sitting of the 4th instant, passed a formal resolution to the effect, that the decree passed by the Diet in July last, for the abolition of the Sonderbund, should be executed by force of arms. This is equivalent to a declaration of war. The sitting of the Diet at which this formidable resolution was come to, appears to have been a secret one. A formal declaration of war had not been made, but it was thought probable that hostilities would commence on the 5th, and that the attack on Friburg would take place on Saturday, the 6th. No less than 25,000 men were ready to march against that canton.

Letters from the frontiers of Friburg announce, that the people of that canton were barricading the passage of the Tine. On the 30th, workmen were engaged cutting down trees and throwing them across the road, which they also strewed with enormous blocks of rock, so as to render the passage of troops impracticable. It was even said that the road was in certain places undermined. The frontier of the canton was patrolled at night by cavalry.

The accounts from Berne, published by the *Journal des Débats*, are of the 3rd instant. The Vorort had received the evening before a formal refusal from Neufchatel to place its contingent of troops at the disposal of General Dufour. That resolution had produced a great sensation at Berne, and it was believed that the Diet would meet on the following day to deliberate on the expediency of recurring to coercive means to force the canton to obey its decree. M. Ochsenbein intended to resign the Presidency of the Diet to the second deputy of Berne, to take the command of his division, and no doubt invade the canton of Neufchatel. Troops continued day and night to traverse Berne.

On the 30th, the Council of State of Lucerne declared that canton and its capital in a state of siege. A military tribunal was established in the town, the ordinary administration of justice being suspended. The mails coming from the adjacent cantons of Argau, Basle, and Berne, were stopped, and the bags of Lucerne taken in charge by the military post on the frontier. On the 1st instant further reinforcements of the troops of the Sonderbund had arrived at Lucerne. Two battalions of infantry had marched from Lerme, Unterwald, and Uri: a battery of six pieces of heavy artillery, and two companies of carbiniers, had also arrived. Three powerful steamboats have been established on the lake of the four cantons, for the expeditious transport of the troops between canton and canton, to such points as may require their presence. The Cantonal Government of Tessino had suspended its functions temporarily, having established a council of war, invested with the most extensive powers, with a military tribunal, of which the chief seat was to be Lugano, but which had powers to delegate commissioners to all districts of the canton, as circumstances might require. A letter from Bâle, of the 4th, says that the Austrians had closed the passage of the Splügen, which forms the chief communication between the canton of the Grisons and Lombardy.

The catholic college, Corpus Catholicum, of the Grisons had sent a petition to the Pope, to pray him to recall the Jesuits from Lucerne. The *Ami du Pays* of Geneva says that the Pope was about to convoke the conclave, to submit to it a proposition for the abolition of the Society of Jesus.

The passes through the mountains leading from Berne to the Western Valais, were already obstructed with snow. That circumstance, of little importance for the defence of the Valais, was a severe blow to the people of Friburg, who expected to be able to communicate with their brethren of the Valais through the gorges of Gessenay.

The *Gazette of Zurich* says that the federal army will amount to 100,000 men, including the reserves. The people of Zurich are animated with the greatest enthusiasm. They have come forward spontaneously with offers to provide for the familes of those who are summoned to the field. The *Federal Gazette of Argau* mentions desertions from the Lucernese troops. The *Gazette of Bâle* says that in a conference between the federal commissioners and the cantonal government of Bâle, M. Siegwart Muller declared that he saw no means of effecting the pacification of Switzerland, except to divide it into two parts, the catholic and the protestant.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts from the West Indies, received by the "Medway," contain the particulars of numerous and unanimous meetings, condemning in the most severe terms the legislation on the subject of the sugar duties. Jamaica is described as being in a sad condition, and as being deserted by numbers of merchants, in the anticipation of increased decay of trade. The meeting of the House of Assembly was looked forward to with much interest. There had probably never been so many meetings and so much unanimity as is described to exist in Jamaica and the British West Indies generally. The oppressively hot weather in Jamaica for a few days since the accounts by the last packet had been succeeded by profuse rain and a favourable change. The islands generally are described as being in a fair state as regards the weather and the present crops.

MEXICO.

The arrival of the "Medway" has brought us but little additional news from Mexico, but the accounts already published are abundantly confirmed. The American force is stated to be in daily receipt of reinforcements, and Santa Anna in a helpless condition. It was rumoured at Vera Cruz that he was before Puebla on the 30th, with 2,000 or 3,000 men, altogether dispirited; and another rumour was current at Bermuda, from news said to be received by an Halifax vessel, that one-half of the city of Mexico was still in the hands of the Mexicans, who would fight to the last. All accounts concur in describing the commerce of Mexico to be suffering most severely, and agree in the belief that circumstances are now favouring the Americans. The *Genius of Liberty*, a new daily paper established at Vera Cruz, states, that three different and conflicting rumours arrived at the capital from Puebla on the 27th, the first stating that a reinforcement of Americans had arrived at the latter place, and drove the guerrillas and a body of regular troops from street to street, and ultimately out of the city, with great slaughter; the second, that Paredes and Bustamente, together with a number of other influential persons, had solemnly agreed to invite a foreign Prince into Mexico to settle the difficulties that are now agitating the country; and the third, that Alvarez, and the Governor and the legislature of Puebla, had united against Santa Anna, captured and put him to death.

INDIA.

The extraordinary express in anticipation of the overland mail has arrived, bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 30th September. From Calcutta the dates are to the 16th, and from Madras to the 20th of the same month. The utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout India.

The Governor-General was to leave the hills early in October. Proceeding first to Cawnpore, he was to attempt a settlement of the affairs of Oude. The King was to be offered a handsome pension, on condition of his ceding all political authority into our hands; or in the event of his refusal, the alternative of being left entirely to his own resources by the withdrawal of our support. The Nizam's Government was to be made the subject of a somewhat similar offer.

In the Punjaub, the removal of the Ranee had not caused the slightest popular commotion. The Durbar had issued two proclamations, one abolishing infanticide and suttee, and the other announcing the suppression of forced labour.

Mr. Pringle, of the civil service, had replaced Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, with the rank of commissioner and a salary of £6,000.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Parmentier, who was tried by the French Court of Peers, with M. Teste and General Cubières, died last week at Lure. After his trial his health declined rapidly from agitation of mind, and he never rallied.

The Minister of Finance in Belgium has given orders to the customs-officers of the frontiers that, for the future, personal examination of passengers, especially of females, shall not take place unless almost certain indications of fraud shall exist.

The Diet of the United Kingdom of Croatia, Esclavonia, and Dalmatia, has unanimously resolved that the language of those countries should henceforward be the official language, except as regards diplomatic and judicial relations with Hungary, in which Latin will continue to be used. This had occasioned great joy at Agram.

The *Journal des Débats*, in reference to the recent news from Hong-Kong, predicts that "China will be conquered by England, and after the conquest it will be more easy to govern than India."

Progress of the Anti-slavery Cause in the United States.—The anti-slavery cause in the United States is one of progress. A great movement has been going on during the last few months in many directions, bearing directly on slavery, more especially since the introduction of the "Wilmot Proviso" into Congress. Emboldened by the discussions in Congress, the people now give utterance to their sentiments in unmistakeable language. Of course the agitation is not confined to the friends of liberty; the slaveholders are on the alert, and are summoning all their strength in order to meet the rising tide of opposition to their "domestic institutions." The southern press is exceedingly active, and our files come loaded with their opinions, couched in no courteous language, and breathing indignation against all opponents. The southern church, too, is, as usual, lending her aid to the oppressor, and is urging her supporters on by declaring that heaven approves of their doings. But there is a great want of unanimity in the south; many of the people are awakening to a sense of their duty and their interest, and are awaiting for an opportunity to deliver themselves from the yoke which slavery binds on their shoulders.—*Anti-slavery Reporter.*

Tahiti.—The frigate Uranie, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bruat, former governor of the French possessions in Oceania, and who figured in the affairs of Tahiti, arrived at Brest on the 3rd inst. The Uranie sailed from Tahiti on the 31st. of May last, at which period that island enjoyed perfect tranquillity. Queen Pomare was treated with the greatest deference by the new Governor, Captain Lavaud.

The Cholera.—A St. Petersburgh letter of the 21st ult. states that the cholera appeared at Moscow on the 30th of September, and between that day and October 7, fifteen persons, of whom eleven were men and four women, almost all of the lower classes, were attacked, and of whom nine died. Several had been previously suffering from diarrhœa and intermittent fever, which were aggravated into cholera by eating unripe fruit and indigestible vegetables, and some from too long a residence in a cold and damp atmosphere. At Saursoon, on the 11th ult., the disease had not manifested itself; and, as cold weather had set in early, hopes were entertained that this circumstance would contribute much to insure an exemption from a visitation. Trebizond was again fast filling with its original inhabitants, returning from their precipitate flight to the country, where, in turn, it has broken out; and the reduced population of 8,000 had already swelled up to 37,000 souls. The new attacks averaged, at the latest date, four per diem, whilst the daily deaths averaged about twelve, chiefly of the former attacked, and produced in a great measure by a negligent diet. Constantinople continued free from cholera up to the 18th of October.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH COUNCIL AND MEETING OF M.P.'s, &c.

The Irish Council had their meeting at Dublin on Tuesday, under their new title of "National Council of Distress and Safety." The meeting was held in the Rotunda. Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., was called to the chair; and after a few observations from him, Mr. O'Gormon Mahon moved, and Mr. John O'Connell seconded, a resolution, that the Members assembled should retire for the purpose of discussing the various plans, with a view to their being submitted for the consideration of the public on a future day.

The Members met on Wednesday, in the City Assembly House. Among those who were present, in addition to the gentlemen that attended on the previous day, were Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr Monsell, of Tervoe, and Mr. George Moore. Although the meeting was private, the general results of the proceedings have transpired. It was resolved that Government should be called upon to complete the roads that have been left in an unfinished state, to employ people in making the earthworks of railways, to advance money on loan to companies for that purpose, and to establish public granaries. Some other resolutions were referred to a committee. In the course of the deliberations, a suggestion was thrown out, that if the Government did not accede to the demands, the Members present should oppose them on every occasion, commencing with the motion for the Address: but this suggestion was not adopted. The meeting adjourned till Friday.

The long-talked of assemblage of Peers, Members of Parliament, and landed proprietors of Ireland, called together by the "Irish Council," took place on Thursday, in one of the small rooms of the Rotunda. The number present is not stated; but the attendance is described as falling short of what was to be expected from the long notice and the exertions made to beat up for recruits. Lord Cloncurry presided. He was supported by a considerable number of Irish notables of all parties: for instance, there were Lord Miltown, Mr. Fagan, M.P., Mr. Nicholas Power, M.P., the Honourable Cecil Lawless, M.P., Mr. Monsell, of Tervoe, M.P., Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., and Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy. Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, as secretary to the meeting, read a report prepared by the "Irish Council." It declared the necessity of providing present supplies of food for the people, and of increasing the future productiveness of the country; suggesting modes of doing so. In order to provide food, Parliament is invited to impose a property-tax on Irish proprietors; relief for the able-bodied to be given only in exchange for labour. In order to the improvement of the country, the report suggests a bill to secure to tenants the value of their improvements, with "tenant-right," and checks on subletting; encouragement of flax-culture, and of fisheries; and an increase of the currency by the issue of "Government debentures." A string of resolutions based on the report was proposed: the three first were adopted, and the consideration of the remainder was deferred till Saturday; till which day the meeting adjourned.

Saturday's meeting is thus described by the *Daily News*:—"There was an open and close session to-day. In the first the Irish council passed some resolutions which created little public interest. A lively discussion arose on the tenant-right question, led by the Earl of Miltown, who was all but in favour of the universal extension of the right, in which he was followed by Mr. Mitchell, of the *Nation*, and Mr. B. Roche, M.P. for Cork. Mr. Doheny is to deliver a great speech in favour of the question; and Mr. Reagh, member for Athlone, is to tread on his heels, and gall them sorely. Sharman Crawford attends on Tuesday to develop with more argument the local working of the system. In the closed council of representatives there has been, I understand, much confusion and opposition between the popular or city representatives and the rural or landlord class. Language has been used which would not pass muster at a county hustings. The land question is the cause of the discord which agitates the council of distress and safety. Unanimity is at an end."

The provincial papers contain accounts of outrages of all descriptions—firing at men and horses, carrying off cattle, &c. One Flynn has been murdered while returning home from the fair of Newtown-hamilton, in Armagh: he was stabbed to the heart. Three men are in custody. Another of those murders for which the general possession of arms by the peasantry gives so much facility, is reported in the *Limerick Chronicle*. While Michael Walsh, steward and caretaker to Mr. O'Callaghan of Ballynahinch, was going along the high road near Scariff, at eight in the morning, he was fired at from behind a wall, and killed: two bullets entered his head. The reports of the guns were heard by persons near at hand; but the assassins got off undiscovered.

Murder of Major Mahon.—In Roscommon, the murderers have despatched a gentleman whose character was so excellent that the crime has caused unusual excitement, in Dublin at least. The following account is dated from Strokestown, on Tuesday night. "As Major Mahon was returning home from a meeting of the Board of Guardians of Roscommon Union, this evening, he was shot dead by an assassin, about four miles from Strokestown. Major Mahon has been in possession of the Hartland property for a couple of years. The tenants owed three years' rent, amounting to £30,000. At first the tenants refused either to pay rent, till the land, or give it up. Last year, however, a large portion of them agreed to leave the country; and Major Mahon, at his own expense, chartered two vessels and sent a number of the tenantry to America. Long, however, before this occurred, it was well known [illegible] country that Major Mahon was a doomed man. His name stood first upon a list of twelve gentlemen, all of whom have been doomed to death on account of their refusal to continue the conacre system. The failure of the potato crop saved them for the time. As Major Mahon has been taken off, there is little doubt that other gentlemen will soon follow. Major Mahon, within the last few days, was publicly denounced, in one of the reports to head-quarters, as an absentee, and one who refused to contribute to the local subscriptions of the neighbourhood." Another account agrees in the main particulars with this; but adds that Major Mahon was attacked by two assassins; the piece of one missed fire, the contents of the other gun lodged in the victim's breast; he exclaimed, "O God!" and was dead.

The Poor-law Administration is by no means in a hopeful state. According to the *Cork Examiner*—"The Skibbereen workhouse, built for 800, is shut—holding 1,340 paupers within its walls, and incapable of holding more. The beggary of that vast and deplorable district must look elsewhere. It will increase fourfold in a few months—and where shall it look? Unless pestilence shall diminish the occupants of the Skibbereen workhouse, the besieging paupers cannot get a meal of stirabout out of it. A deputation from Skibbereen has gone to the Lord-Lieutenant. The Reverend Mr. Harrington, of Berehaven, has informed us of the miserable and ominous state of the people there. As in Skibbereen, the workhouse accommodation is stretched to near its utmost—and must soon cease. In Bantry and Killarney the story is the same. The Boards of Guardians are in a state of apprehension all over the country, particularly the coast country."

The *Sligo Journal* describes a similar state of things at the Union Workhouse. The *Kerry Examiner* states that a rumour had been in circulation in that county that the Listowel guardians had been dismissed and a paid board appointed. In Cork matters are little better. The *Cork Examiner* states that a rumour had reached, that in consequence of the inability of the rate collectors of the Kanturk union to raise the funds, the guardians had resigned their office into the hands of the commissioners.

Lectures on Agriculture.—The Royal Agricultural Society is carrying out the excellent propositions of the Earl of Clarendon. A sufficient sum being at the disposal of the council, the country has been parcelled into districts. Those that are most in need of information, and the most remote as well as distressed, it was resolved to supply with instruction free of all expense. Each instructor, whose salary is not to exceed £20 per month, is to visit the farming classes personally, remain two months at least in each locality, travelling about whenever his attendance was required, or it might be useful to visit. He should also keep a diary of his proceedings, and report on the state of husbandry in each particular district, the condition of the people, and the difficulties he might have to encounter in carrying his suggestions into effect. The society has displayed admirable judgment in its proceedings up to the present time, and it is to be hoped the results will correspond with such judicious activity. Three instructors have been examined by a committee, and sent down to Cork, Mayo, and Limerick. The committee sit from day to day, to examine and appoint applicants.

That indefatigable promoter of the O'Connell tribute, Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick, has been appointed by Lord Clarendon Assistant-Registrar of Deeds, an office worth about £500 a year. Mr. Fitzpatrick was the bosom friend of Mr. O'Connell.

The simultaneous collection for the national tribute to the memory of O'Connell will be made in all the parishes of Ireland on Sunday week, the 14th inst.

Galloway's Rotary Steam-Engine.—We were much gratified on Saturday by an inspection of the working of a new rotary steam-engine. We had heard of failures in the attempt to construct such an engine previously, and we had been informed that it involved almost insuperable mechanical difficulties, but these appear to have been most successfully grappled with by Mr. Galloway. The interior of the engine consists of segments of circles so contrived that the abutments and pistons act on each other in a manner that secures steam-tight contact without packing. The purpose which it was employed for was to drive a fan-blower requiring from four and a half to five-horse power, and it appears that the engine has proved itself to be absolutely steam-tight, with a motion and power perfectly uniform at all velocities, and we understand it possesses this advantage, that the number of revolutions in a given time does not sensibly affect the power. One would suppose that the friction of the substances by the contact of which the engine is made steam-tight, would have been a deteriorating tendency, but the experience of its working proves that the tendency is otherwise, whilst the consumption of water is exceedingly small, thus indicating a saving of fuel as compared with the reciprocal engine. The absence of any loss of power from increased velocity is a most important advantage, as obviating the loss of effect by the increased speed of the driving wheel and screw. The rotary engine can make 400 revolutions in the same time that the old reciprocal engine makes 200, with a saving of fuel, and without loss of power from the increased speed, an advantage that would admit of immediate application to a corresponding extension of steam-power wherever applied.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Death of the Archbishop of York.—The decease of this venerable prelate occurred on Friday last, the 5th inst., at the Archiepiscopal-palace, Bishopthorpe, near York. The deceased archbishop, Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt, was second son of George, first Lord Vernon by his third wife, the third daughter of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, sister of the first Earl of Harcourt. He was born at Sudbury-hall, Derbyshire, the 10th of Oct., 1757, and, consequently, entered the 91st year of his age on the 10th of last month. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, and held that hishopric up to 1807, when, on the death of Dr. William Markham, he was translated to the archbishopric of York. In the following year he was made a privy councillor. The late venerable archbishop was Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the Queen, a governor of the Charter House and King's College, London; visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; a commissioner for building churches, and a D.C.L. His grace had been for more than thirty years one of the directors of the Ancient Concerts.

TENANT-RIGHT IN IRELAND.

A dinner was given to Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, M.P., on Wendesday evening, in Corporation-hall, Londonderry, by the members of the Tenant-Right Association, and other admirers of that gentleman, for his advocacy of the principle of tenant-right. Mr. A. Lindsay, the Mayor, presided.

The President, after the usual loyal toasts, proposed "Mr. W. Sharman Crawford."

Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., rose to respond, and was greeted with loud acclamations. He proceeded to refer to the Lord-Lieutenant's reply to the address of the General Assembly, in every word of which he cordially concurred:—

He did say, that coming from a party so high in authority, such an admission as that "many of the evils of Ireland arose from the state of the existing relations between landlord and tenant" was one which could not be regarded as other than of the very highest importance. If they stood in need of any justification for bringing this great question before the public, that admission of his Excellency, in the answer to which he referred, was ample apology [hear]. His Excellency says, in the conclusion of his reply, that the sacred rights of property must be strictly guarded. It would almost seem that he had some apprehension that by the question of tenant-right, rights of property would be in some way endangered [hear]. His (Mr. Crawford's) object was to show, by what he was about to say, that tenant-right would not endanger the rights of property; on the contrary, that it was the only means by which the rights of property could be effectually and substantially secured. The sacred rights of property! He would put it to them whether the rights of property could be regarded as sacred if the rights of labour were not looked upon as sacred too? What had been the origin of all property except labour? What, except labour, created property of every description? And how, he would ask, could they talk of the sacred rights of property, if they refused to secure what were the foundations of all property, namely, the rights of labour? He would put it to them whether the trust under which the land had been originally conferred had not been violated—whether it had not been grossly violated throughout the whole of Ireland, with some few exceptions? There was not, in the first place, sufficient food throughout a great portion of the country for the people; there was, moreover, no employment for the people, and in the south of Ireland in many places they were in immediate danger of starvation. The lands in these very places were lying waste and uncultivated, and in other places it could only be called partially productive. He would now draw their attention briefly to a short statement of the capabilities of Ireland. Ireland contains 14,000,000 of arable acres, and 4,000,000 of acres of waste lands. Supposing a five-years' rotation of cropping, two-fifths of the 14,000,000 of arable acres should be annually in corn, which would be an area of 5,600,000 acres; it would be a reasonable calculation to say that the produce of this would be 17 cwt. to every statute acre, which would amount to 4,700,000 tons, and, taking the population at 8,000,000, it would allow 12 cwt. to every man, woman, and child, in Ireland, which, allowing five in each family, would be three tons to every family in the kingdom. This calculation showed that of corn alone there could be nearly double the quantity required for the support of the people raised from the land; and when they came to consider that this was exclusive of the remaining three-fifths, which would be employed in raising other productions, either for the support of man or of cattle, they would see that the capabilities of the country were very great, and that they could compare the state of things which might be with the state of things which actually existed — starvation for want of food, from stinted production [hear]. There was another point of view, however—namely, that of the employment of the people, which might be given, providing a proper stimulus were given for the increased production of food. Such a stimulus, they contended, this measure of tenant-right would prove. Suppose that, by any stimulus, they could induce every occupier of land in Ireland to spend £1 on each acre of his farm, there would be £14,000,000 at once put into circulation for the employment of the people; and this sum would afford wages, at the rate of 13d. a day, to 772,000 persons, each of whom representing a family of five and a half, would make it the furnishing means of support to upwards of 4,000,000 of persons [hear, hear]. This statement might give the company some idea how the country was suffering from the absence of such security for the investment of capital as a tenant-right would afford. It was his opinion, that if, through the means of a fair and proper measure of tenant-right, the security of the rights of labour were recognised, an impetus would be given to improvement such as would meet all the requirements of the country, and there seemed to be no other way to do it. It did appear to him to lay the foundation for a fair and final definition of the tenant-right [hear, hear]. It prayed for "a law to secure an equitable tenant-right in the convertible value created in, and superadded to, the soil, by the industry, skill, and labour of the tenant, and which shall give a legal right to full compensation for the whole value, and all improvements made by the tenant, whose landlord will not, on reasonable terms, renew his tenure; and which will enable every tenant who may wish to relinquish his occupancy, to sell the same to the highest and most eligible purchaser." In all and every part of this definition of tenant-right he most cordially concurred [hear, hear]. He did not mean to contend that this system of tenant-right alone would bring about such a change as they could desire to see. The people would require to be instructed in proper methods and systems of agriculture, model schools would have to be established, and other means taken to enlighten the people; but properly regulated tenant-right would give a stimulus to improvement hitherto unknown. There were other means wanting to push forward the prosperity of the country. The landlords of Ireland had been always too much favoured by the Parliament; this had the effect of increasing their extravagance, and the fact was, that they now were incapable of doing what they ought, even if they were so inclined. It would be necessary for Government to take a bold step in this matter and facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland [hear, hear]. He had no dependence in life save in the proprietorship of land, and it would be a strange thing if he would seek to promote a measure that he thought would have the effect of deteriorating the value of his own property, or allow him but a poor remnant of it to leave his family after him.

Mr. Crawford sat down, amid loud cheers.

A mistake in the delivery of a parcel, last week, led to the important result of discovering a quantity of counterfeit half-crowns, with which it was intended to favour the inhabitants of Cambridge and the neigbourhood.

NEWSPAPER
NONCONFORMIST

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

A very large and important meeting on this subject was held on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at the Public Rooms, Broad Mead, Bristol. John Kerle Haberfield, Esq. (who has been three times chief magistrate of the city), took the chair. It was calculated that from 1,500 to 2,000 persons were present, and the meeting was of the most earnest and enthusiastic description.

The CHAIRMAN commenced the proceedings with briefly expressing his desire to promote every cause which would tend to the benefit of his fellow-men; and called upon

The Right Hon. Lord NUGENT, who in an excellent and argumentative speech, moved the following resolution:—"That the punishment of death is utterly indefensible alike on the ground of true policy, morality, and Christianity, and ought to be immediately abolished." This was seconded by GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The second resolution was moved by CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., of London, to the effect—"That a petition, embodying these principles, be presented to the House of Commons, and that the Members for the city be requested to support its prayer." Mr. Gilpin, in the course of his remarks, touched on the various objections to the punishment of death, dwelling forcibly on the irremissibility and irremediability of the punishment, and alluded to the execution of innocent persons, his relation of several cases of which produced a thrill of horror in the assembly. He spoke, too, of the awful responsibility of sending a sinner unprepared into the presence of the Almighty, and of the worse than folly of killing men believed to be truly penitent. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. P. HAM, minister, and carried without a dissenting voice.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. SPENCER T. HALL (Secretary to the Society), and seconded by Mr. G. H. DAVIS, minister, who dwelt strongly on the texts of Scripture supposed to require the execution of murderers, and expressed his conviction that such commands wholly applied to a former dispensation, and had nothing to do with the better law introduced by Jesus Christ.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Lord NUGENT, and seconded by EDWARD THOMAS, Esq., the assembly, which throughout the proceedings had evinced the closest attention to the arguments of the speakers, quietly dispersed.

CASE OF ADULTERATION OF FLOUR AT LEEDS.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in this town for several days past, in consequence of a rumour prevailing that several persons had been taken to the infirmary, and were in a dangerous state, in consequence of having partaken of bread made of adulterated flour. On Saturday last Samuel Vickers and his wife, residing in George-street, were brought before the magistrates, E. Baines and H. Stansfield, Esqs., on a charge to this effect:—Mr. Trigg, the house surgeon to the dispensary, stated, that from the case of Ann Mathews and a patient of that institution, as well as others which had been brought under his notice, he was led to the conclusion that the food they had taken had been adulterated. He had analyzed some bread brought to him, and found that it contained a considerable portion of plaster of Paris. Mr. West, chemist, said that he had received a portion of flour taken from the bins in the prisoner's shop, and he found that it had been adulterated, but he wished for time to discover what deleterious matter had been introduced. Superintendent James stated that it had been ascertained that the flour was unadulterated when delivered by the miller. He had also learned that the prisoner paid 38s. per sack of twenty stone, and retailed it at the rate of 36s. a sack, so that he would have lost 2s. a sack by it unless he had mixed it. The case was adjourned to next week.—*Leeds Mercury.*

CELEBRATION OF THE LATE SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.—On Thursday evening upwards of 800 inhabitants and electors of this borough, supporters of the Liberal cause, assembled at the Victoria-rooms, to celebrate the return of Messrs. Cockburn and Willcox at the late general election. The dinner took place at the Victoria-rooms, a spacious building at the end of High-street, and was presided over by Richard Andrews, Esq., who was supported by Mr. Cockburn, M.P., Mr. Willcox, M.P., Mr. Anderson, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. Lankester, Mr. John Collyer, &c. &c. In the course of an eloquent speech Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., made the declaration:—

I have always held to the sound doctrine of the division of labour—I have no faith in the quack doctor who has a remedy for every disease "that flesh is heir to;" nor do I intend to be "a prater, a busy-body, a meddler," in the House of Commons; but I will ever give an honest vote when occasion requires it, and when I can I will always express a sound opinion. But there is one question, a world-wide question—I mean the development of the exhaustless resources of that glorious territory which we possess in the East—to which I am desirous of drawing public attention. I have studied India for many years of my life. The only object to which I shall give myself, with any extra degree of attention, will be the cause of British India, and I do hope to live to see the day when your intercourse with the far distant realm shall be greatly augmented, and your advantages flowing therefrom greatly augumented too [cheers]. This will be my question, and I hope I shall have your sympathy and your approbation [hear, hear].

ELECTION EXPENSES.—TOWER HAMLETS.—We announced a week or two since that a sum of nearly £900 was still due out of the £1,340 incurred at the above election. This we did on the authority of the *Globe* The admirers of Mr. Thompson have disputed the fact, but the *Nonconformist* admits that sums to this amount are still unpaid. Now either such a sum ought not to have been expended, or if it were given for *legitimate* objects—which some are not unnaturally inclined to question—the supporters of Mr. George Thompson ought not to allow the debt to remain unpaid. How such an amount could by any possibility be expended by a purity election candidate and his disinterested committee, we cannot imagine. Many elections have been carried in this borough for much less money, deeply steeped in corruption as Mr. Thompson said it was; and members have been unseated for Ipswich for treating, &c., when nothing like the sum mentioned has been paid.—*Ipswich Express.* [Perhaps, when our contemporary is told that the Tower Hamlets are thirty square miles in extent, and that there are nearly 20,000 voters on the register, he may see the absurdity of placing it on a par with Ipswich. All those conversant with the borough, and who watched the proceedings throughout the election, will scout the idea that corruption of any kind was employed, as is here insinuated. Nor need our contemporary be uneasy about the amount remaining unpaid, it being in fact, as we understand, very much smaller than the amount stated; the £900 is the sum which it is wished to raise by subscription to reimburse Mr. Thompson.]

FUNERAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.—On Monday afternoon the solemn obsequies of the dead were performed by the Roman Catholics in Newcastle upon the body of their dead bishop. At afternoon, the large bell of St. Nicholas's, with that of St. John's, the parish church, commenced to toll a solemn dirge, the members of the Roman Catholic body closing their shops. At about three o'clock a procession of Brothers of St. Vincent of Paul, Brothers of the Newcastle Guild, and the principal clergy and gentry belonging to the Catholic body in the north, defiled before Dr. Riddle's residence, in Charlotte-square, and accompanied the body, which was borne by members of St. Mary's church, to that building, and there laid it in state. Vespers were sung at evening; and to-day solemn high mass is being performed, after which the body will be interred in a spacious vault erecting for its reception. Dr. Gillis, of Edinburgh, will deliver the funeral oration. The deceased bishop, Dr. Riddle, as has been recorded, after a week's illness, fell a victim to fever caught while visiting some of his poor Irish flock in the low portions of Sandgate, in Newcastle. He was a gentleman much respected. During the procession from Charlotte-square to the cathedral, an accident happened, which, in one instance, will in all likelihood prove fatal: a wall fell by the pressure of the crowd, striking down and severely injuring two or three small boys—one, the son of Mr. Innes, of Castle-gate, is so injured that he will in all likelihood not recover.

EMULATING THE HANGMAN.—When Balfour was executed at Dundee, the writer of this tract was a mere boy, and resided a considerable distance from town. He distinctly recollects that only one respectable man in the district went to see the execution. When he returned, a great anxiety was manifested both by young and old to hear a description of the engine of death, and the awful spectacle of an execution. What influence did the relation of the facts have on the young? On the following day, groups of boys might have been seen erecting imitation scaffolds, and suspending thereon kittens and sparrows. On the day after Mark Devlin's execution in Dundee, a number of boys in the Hilltown commenced, in a shed, to imitate the hangman; and if it had not been for the timely arrival of the father of one of the boys, a few moments more his son would have been a corpse.—*Remarks on Death Punishments.* [During the Reign of Terror, toy-guillotines, for destroying mice or rats, were common enough among the boys of Paris.]

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 10.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MENDELSSOHN, THE COMPOSER.—We regret to announce the death of Mendelssohn, the great composer. "On the evening of the 4th instant," says a letter from Leipsic, "the musical world suffered a deplorable loss by the death of Joseph Mendelssohn Bartholdy. An inflammation of the brain baffled the skill of the first physicians, and carried him off in the vigour of manhood. All Leipsic shed tears at the loss of a man who was universally honoured, loved, and respected."

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN PARIS.—A considerable sensation was created in Paris on Monday, by a report of another attempted assassination in high life. It appears that Count Mortier, who is French ambassador at Turin, has been for some time past in a state of nervous excitement, and that, in the hope of an improvement in his health, he has been for the last few days at Paris on *congé*. The mania of the Count, it appears, is that of jealousy. He has for a long time imagined that the Countess, who is young and beautiful, has been unfaithful to him, although there does not appear to be the slightest ground for the suspicion, her conduct being highly exemplary, both as a wife and a mother. On Sunday morning the Count wrote a letter to a lady in Paris, in which he stated, not having any wish to survive his dishonour, he had determined to kill himself and his children. The lady in question went immediately to the Chancellor, Count Pasquier, to inform him of the subject, and the Chancellor immediately repaired with assistance to the Count's house. The doors of his apartment were found all locked, and it was necessary to break them open. The Count was found in his study, with his children about him, and razors upon the table; and it appears that instead of attempting to kill them without their knowledge, he had endeavoured to persuade them to consent to die along with him. He was in the midst of an altercation with them when the authorities entered. He was immediately arrested and placed in a lunatic asylum.

THE CHOLERA.—Three cases of decided Asiatic cholera are said to have shown themselves in the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paris. There is no doubt that the ordinary spasmodic cholera is very prevalent in Paris, and that there have been some fatal cases, but this is the first time the Asiatic cholera has shown itself.

The 30th of October, being the anniversary of the day on which Luther nailed his ninety-five articles on the church-door of Wittenberg (1517), and which was the first great step to the Reformation, has just been solemnized at Weimar. This fact is important at the present moment, as a second reformation has sprung up in the bosom of the German Evangelical Church, the end of which cannot be foreseen.

SWITZERLAND.—Private letters state that, at twelve o'clock (noon) of the 6th inst., Friburg was to be invested by three columns of the Radical army, amounting to 15,000 men, with two batteries of siege artillery. In a postscript, however, our correspondent states that accounts from Besançon of the 7th inst. (Sunday) had reached the French Government by telegraph, stating that hostilities had not commenced up to the evening of the 6th.—*Times.*

FATAL COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

A new six-wheeled engine, the construction of which was somewhat peculiar, and which, during some late trials, had attained an enormously high rate of speed, was coming down the line on Monday morning, to work from the Liverpool station. To it was attached, in addition to a merchandise train, a few empty waggons. On the main line of rail, at Winsford, between Warrington and Crewe, there is a curve so acute that it is stated that an engine might probably not be able to see any impediment, should it be placed near the off-line or siding, which, it appears, runs from the main line to some collieries in the vicinity. A train, propelled by an engine belonging to some private individual or company, was passing from the side into the down line, when at the same moment the new engine, the driving wheels of which are eight feet six inches in diameter, came down the road, and before the breaks could be put on smashed into the coal waggons with a force so terrific that a portion of the merchandise train following was, from the force of the concussion, thrown completely over the enormous engine; the driver was killed upon the spot, and a portion of his head was afterwards found in his cap. The carriages were thrown with great force over the whole line; and some estimation of the collision may be formed from the fact that one carriage was thrown behind a hedge at the top of an embankment. The trains which came up afterwards were detained for some time. The stoker jumped off the train, and was thus preserved. He is, however, so seriously injured, that when interrogated as to the cause, he could only state that they conceived they had, by the breaks, sufficient command over the train (which, he says, was not going over six miles per hour at the time of the collision), but unfortunately they could not arrest its progress before the lamentable occurrence had taken place. We must, however, be thankful that it was not a passenger train, as the loss of life in that case would have been lamentable.

THE MONEY-MARKET.—TUESDAY.—There has been a more quiet feeling in the City to-day than has been witnessed for some time, and no failures have been announced either in London or from the country. One house, whose liabilities are believed to be comparatively small, was alleged to have stopped, but we have received a letter from the partners, stating that the report arose from a temporary difficulty, which they hope to arrange in the course of a day or two. Messrs. Boyds and Thomas have resumed payment. The rumour of the intention of a firm in Liverpool to found a new bank is without foundation.

MEASURES FOR THE REPRESSION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—His Excellency, we understand, is about to issue a Proclamation, warning the people against the commission of crime, and admonishing them that those who harbour criminals, and favour their evasion of justice, are, in the eyes of the law, criminal themselves, and will hereafter be dealt with accordingly. This is a step likewise in the right direction, and, when vigourously exemplified in the punishment of such as come within its scope, will doubtless conduce much to the gradual restoration of good order. We have reason to believe that an arms' act of an extremely stringent character is in course of preparation, and will be laid before Parliament at as early a period as possible.—*Dublin Mail.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The accounts from Limerick and Clare are again most disheartening. Those counties are daily becoming still more disorganized, and atrocious crimes mark the progress of the wicked and insane confederacy amongst the peasantry.

NEW MAYORS.—Mr. T. B. Horsfall was yesterday elected Mayor of Liverpool by a majority of two, and Charles Geech, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—It is currently rumoured that the Right Rev. Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham, will be translated to the vacant Archbishopric.

THE MANX LIBEL CASE.—On Friday last, in the Exchequer Court, at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, judgment was given in the case of Dumbell *v.* Fargher, for a libel in the *Mona Herald*, when sentence was passed on the defendant by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of imprisonment in the gaol of Castle Rushen for three months, and a fine of £50, and imprisonment until the fine was paid, with costs of suit. We have already alluded to the extraordinary proceedings at the trial of the case, but those at the sentence appear to have infinitely surpassed them, as the head of the executive authorities in the island took a more active part in the proceedings than the judges before whom the case was tried.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—Yesterday was Lord Mayor's Day, when Mr. Alderman Hooper went in state to Westminster to be sworn into office. There was no novelty whatever about the proceedings—the procession by land and water and the subsequent banquet being, in all respects, similar to those of previous years.

Yesterday, also, was the Prince of Wales's birth-day—his royal highness having entered upon his seventh year. The day was celebrated at Windsor "with extraordinary splendour."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.—In accordance with the regulations of the Municipal Corporation Act, this is the day for the election of mayors and aldermen of cities and boroughs. At noon, Mr. Alderman Dunn, a Roman Catholic, was elected Mayor of Newcastle; and Mr. Councillor Potts for Gateshead.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

With very short supplies of grain and flour since Monday, our trade is again firm, at fully last Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 2,280; Foreign, 2,480 qrs. Barley—English, 2,160 qrs. Oats—English, 510; Irish, 3,310 Foreign, 2,670 qrs. Flour—English, 950 sacks.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

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The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclus ve of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May *gratis*, and ministers of religion will be allowed a cons derable reduction. Post-Office Orders payable to Charles Miall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Received from Mr. Robert Smith:—Subscription to Mr. George Thompson's election. 10s.; do. for families of Messrs. Knibb and Burchell, 10s.

"Matheles." The address is much too long for our columns.

"J. H." Gloucester. To his first question we should answer, "Yes;" to his second, "No;" to his third, "No;" and to his fourth, "Yes; supposing the meeting to have been convened at their instance." But, to make sure, it would be better to take legal opinion.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1847.

SUMMARY.

The *Times* announces, on authority, that the attention of the new Parliament during the extraordinary session which is to commence on the 18th inst., is to be confined to questions bearing directly on the critical condition of commercial affairs. It is also under the disagreeable necessity of intimating that the principle of the Bank Act, which it has been labouring for some years past to strengthen and defend, is to be given up. Ministers, we are told, will come forward with an acknowledgment that that law is not equal to the occasion—that it is desirable to reserve somewhat more for the discretion of the Executive—and that an inquiry into its operation will be granted. The whole question of the currency will consequently undergo careful discussion, with what result it were in vain to predict. If it were safe to judge of the probable legislation of Parliament by the tone of opinion out of doors, we should predict that the great monopoly of Threadneedle-street is in danger. The present crisis has suggested one or two rather inconvenient queries in reference to that establishment. Thus the *Examiner*, a ministerial paper, talks "of our extraordinary national folly in endowing the shareholders of the Bank of England with a revenue of about £1,000,000, the whole of which, without any great trouble, might be secured to the public, and go in reduction of taxes. If every one would but ask himself a few simple questions on the subject, he would awake as from a dream to a perception of the reality, which is, that the nation permits these holders of Bank Stock, for no equivalent whatever, to derive an annual income from the public, in addition to that which they receive for services, very nearly double of that which we render to our Sovereign." From this, and similar indications of public opinion, it is plain that one of the great lessons taught us by the terrible panic of the last month will not be disregarded. The nation is apt—whether from superior wisdom, or for want of consideration, we will not pretend to say—to jump at conclusions, somewhat faster than the legislature, but it generally happens that in the end their opinions are embodied in the statute book. We do not see any special reason why the currency question should prove an exception to the rule.

Amongst other theorists who have lately busied themselves in propounding new schemes for the regulation of the currency, our old friend *Tait* deserves prominent mention. In the number for this month we find elaborated a plan which has many recommendations, and is evidently constructed by one who is thoroughly master of the leading principles which ought to regulate the currency. We submit an outline of the scheme, without, on the present occasion, passing any critical opinions upon its soundness:—

"Our proposal embraces, first, the purchase of Consols by the bankers who mean to issue notes, equal in amount to one-third above the sum which they intend to issue. Thus, if their fixed issue shall be £240,000, we propose that they should hold Government stock to the nominal value of £320,000, productive of dividends annually to their concern, but in every other respect withdrawn from the market, and placed under a Government lock and key.

"The first act in establishing a bank of issue, or continuing one already existing, would be to mortgage property amounting to one-third more than the circulation which the proposers would ever have before the public. Any other description of property might answer for this mortgage equally well with Government stock; but yet the latter is the most convenient form. Secondly, it is advisable, for the interests of the country, to maintain the value of this stock. Thirdly, it renders expensive and tedious inquiries unnecessary.

"The bank of issue would necessarily obtain on an average 3½ per cent. for the capital invested in this mortgaged stock; but we do not contemplate a state of business where that return will form any temptation to capitalists They would also have the interest accruing from the average amount of circulation that their notes may obtain in the course of their business. A bank of issue, however, never really circulates to the amount fixed by law. It must always have a stock of notes at its different offices for the transaction of business; and under a sound system of banking, it becomes the interest of every man to increase this slumbering stock of notes. The supposition, therefore, that bankers would always have in circulation, and yielding interest, a sum of money equal to their fixed issue, is erroneous. Still, as some expense must be connected with the establishment of Government offices to conduct this business, or with the extension of the staff in the present stamp offices, to include the requisite and additional operations, there is no fund by which it could be more fairly met than the profit accruing from the paper circulation. That might be done by an individual tax on each note stamped by the Government office, as has been previously the case; and as each note would require to bear very apparently a Government stamp as the guarantee for its validity, this mode of raising a revenue to meet the necessary expense seems least objectionable. A general tax of one or one and a third per cent. might be taken from the dividends accruing on the stock lodged against the notes issued; and that plan has also the advantage of simplicity. On its adoption, banks of issue would require power to withdraw part of their mortgaged stock, by lodging an equivalent amount of their notes to be cancelled.

"The common objection, that we should be inundated with paper money—that we should have over-issues, consequent depreciation, destruction of credit, of confidence, accompanied by periodical panics and crashes—may be made to this plan in England, but will scarcely be repeated in Scotland, where the guarantees against an over-issue have long and effectively checked the disease, or even in Ireland, where their operation is practically known."

The deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association will bring to a close their work in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on Friday next, and Mr. E. Miall, who will then be joined by Mr. Robinson, of Kettering, will proceed forthwith to the East and North Ridings, Durham, and Northumberland. We understand that the tour in the West Riding has been a most gratifying and successful one. And although, in its *immediate* pecuniary results, owing to the terrible condition of the money market, it may fall somewhat below what might in other circumstances have been anticipated, it has been the means of eliciting such an amount of solid and efficient support, as gives augury of most rapid progress in time to come. so far as Protestant dissent is concerned, the West Riding has thrown its heart into the movement—about that there can be no mistake. The tone of the meetings already held, the respectability and enthusiasm, as well as the numbers of those by whom they were attended, and the earnest promise everywhere proffered of substantial aid as soon as times shall brighten, are conclusive on that point. Never were "itinerant agitators" more warmly greeted—never did the Association whom they represent stand higher in public favour! It is clear that the manufacturing districts are with the anti-state-church movement—and ere long the earnestness which repealed the corn laws will tell upon the separation of the Church from the State.

Our readers will rejoice to learn that the sentence upon Ann Hunt, sentenced to death for the murder of her child, has been commuted by her Majesty, at the recommendation of the Home Secretary. The mental agony that the condemned criminal must have endured since sentence of death was passed upon her, especially when we consider the peculiarity of the case, must have been far greater than its immediate execution could have caused. In her case the law has already had far more than retribution. The exercise of the prerogative of the Crown in this instance is another gratifying proof of the increasing repugnance of the public to death punishments. A law which is becoming more and more obsolete in practice cannot much longer disgrace the statute book. The present Parliament will, we are induced to believe, witness its extinction. The abolition of death punishment will more than anything else necessitate a thorough reform of our present system of penal discipline. The Anti-Capital-Punishment Society have, therefore, every encouragement to persevere in their holy enterprize. The enthusiastic meeting, held last week at Bristol, of which we have given an outline elsewhere, is, we believe, the first of a series of meetings to agitate the question previous to its discussion in the House of Commons. If the Society meets with similar encouragement in the progress of its campaign, the time cannot be far distant when our leading statesmen will find it necessary to satisfy the demand of the nation by abolishing this barbarous and inhuman enactment. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has set them a noble example; and if it is safe and expedient to abrogate the death penalty in Italy, there cannot be much risk to the public safety in abolishing it in more enlightened England.

Civil war has not yet broken out in Switzerland, and there is still reason to hope that the joint intervention of France and England, late though it has been, may be effectual in preventing the effusion of blood. The Federal Diet have, however, resolved to carry into effect their decisions against the Sonderbund by force of arms, and were, according to the latest accounts, on the point of invading Friburg, one of the refractory cantons. An expedition had also been sent from Berne to take military possession of Neufchatel, which refuses to take any part in the conflict. Nothing can, in our opinion, justify such extreme and sanguinary measures. They are not less impolitic than unjustifiable. If the armies of the Confederation overrun the refractory cantons, they cannot subdue their inhabitants. The only result will, it appears to us, be to prevent all future arrangement of existing differences, and to necessitate, ere long, a division of the republic into two separate states.

UNBROKEN AND UNBRIDLED.

Parliament is to meet on the 18th inst. "for the despatch of business." The Whig Cabinet, whose *nonchalance* three weeks ago was the wonder of every body, have been stirred into a sudden spasm of courage, and they have resolved to meet the great council of the nation forthwith—for what special purpose will be seen hereafter.

Reader, didst ever see a timid groom attempt to manage an unbridled and unbroken colt? Didst ever see the sight, without pity and fear for the man whose task was so evidently beyond both his skill and his strength? The high-mettled animal, all unconscious as yet of the dispiriting influence of servitude, and rejoicing in the powers with which Nature has invested him, tosses his head aloft, shakes out his mane, and, with glaring eye and glowing nostril, seems to defy scornfully every attempt to subdue him. The curvet of pride, the rear of indignation, the pawing of impatience, the sudden gallop of exuberant energy, and the angry fling of the heels—all tend to exhibit at once the beast's resentment at any meddling with his independence, and to alarm the groom into coaxing measures so palpably artificial, that even a colt can see through them. That outstretched sieve of oats, that cautious and sidelong advance, that soothing tone of voice, those gestures of silent entreaty, and, more than all, that longing gaze at the forelock, accompanied by twitchings of the fingers in the air, anticipatory of the grasp which they will presently get of the poor animal's weakness, show clearly enough that the man's undertaking is a difficult one—that he appreciates the difficulty of it—and that he is very far from sure whether he will bridle the horse, or whether the horse will maim him. Every overlooker, however, can see at a glance that timidity places the poor fellow at a terrible disadvantage—and that unflinching firmness and presence of mind—a quick eye, and a ready hand—are all but absolutely requisite in order to success.

Lord John Russell is about to meet, for the first time, a new House of Commons. The task devolves upon him to bridle and break in a yet wild and unmanageable creature of the people. Is he competent to make good his undertaking? Has he the nerve, the self-command, the tact, and, above all, the vigour of will, which the task appears to demand? Is he a Phœbus, or a Phaeton only? Has he mind possessing power within it to assimilate all neighbouring minds to itself? Or, failing in that, will he with a steady arm wield principles which, like a pistol presented at an unarmed crowd, place a statesman at advantage, whatever the combination of factions that may be opposed to him? These are questions which the present aspect of affairs suggests — questions which, although the future only can solve, will be speculatively answered, one way or other, before that future arrives, by every thoughtful member of the community. At such a time as this men will have conclusions in scrip, long before they can have them in *bonâ fide* shares—and we journalists must answer the universal expectation.

Respecting the noble Premier himself, it will be scarcely necessary to speak. The country has already measured the stature of his statesmanship, and found it, like that of his person, scant and insignificant. That he has courage, none will deny—but it is the courage of pride rather than of reason—an aristocratic contempt of opposition, and self-satisfaction even in defeat, rather than an unwavering faith in the power of right principles, and a consequent willingness to wait in "sure and certain hope" of their "joyful resurrection." The noble lord is firm—but it is usually whilst he is defending a prejudice, never when heading a forlorn hope in defence of a popular principle. He is not devoid of tact—but it is the tact which can play off a great party, already formed to his hand—albeit, totally unfit, out of unhewn and heterogeneous materials, to form a party for himself. He is a clever second-rate statesman, of which the kingdom is just now in no need—well informed on routine subjects, philosophical in the general cast of his intellect, possessing considerable shrewdness and common-sense, and, withal, of high integrity, according to the standard of his "order"—but, whatever he may have been by nature, education has dropped into his composition the acid of exclusiveness, curdled his sympathies, congealed his most generous tendencies, and shrivelled his soul into littleness notwithstanding its original endowments. Lord John Russell, therefore, although in ordinary times he would be sure to have reached the scale of respectability, can never rise to true greatness. There is nothing of the majestic in him—nothing of the commanding—nothing calculated to awe opposing spirits into submission—none of that mesmeric influence which can waft into others, at will, a portion of himself. There have been statesmen who, like those Indian serpent charmers of whom we read, could govern almost by a glance. Forth from them in every tone, gesture, movement, utterance, there went a virtue which men were unable to resist. All who saw them, or heard them, confessed that they were born to rule. And they have left the footprints of their own vigour on whatever ground they chanced to tread upon. Lord John Russell, we need not say, is not of this class. His is not the mind which will force reluctant homage from the most rebellious. He has not even his own friends firmly in hand. He is tolerated by them—not, however, without occasional outbreaks of positive insubordination.

The Whig minister is to meet an unbroken House of Commons. Unenviable task! Elected under his administration, and containing a majority of members who profess liberal principles, the present Parliament is anything but a declaration of national confidence in the noble lord. The country has pronounced most decidedly and unequivocally in favour of progress, but cares not that it should be effected under the auspices of the Whigs. Nearly all the right honourable gentlemen who have a seat in the Cabinet, or who are less intimately connected with the Government, struggled back into the House against the opposition of *quondam* friends, and owe their re-election to the timely and politic aid of former foes. The forces

of the Whig leader, are as untractable and as undisciplined as a troop of American militia. There are not a few members who care not a button for party ties, and who, for the very sake of a surer advance to freedom, will be more likely to lend a hand in upsetting the administration, than make a sacrifice to preserve it. In fact, it is yet wholly uncertain whether Lord John will be able to *command* anything approximating to a compact and powerful minority, much less a working majority. There are elements of lawlessness in the composition of the lower House of Legislature which it is very improbable, judging from present appearances, that he will be able to fuse into unity and subordination.

And then, look at the occasion of summoning Parliament at this moment! Look at the questions which the state of the country will force into immediate discussion! The currency and the monopoly of money—the beggary of Ireland, aggravated by her past and present wrongs—the state of the finances, and the necessity of some re-adjustment of taxation—why, the minister who hopes to restrain the House, at its first meeting, within the narrow boundaries of his prescription and convenience, must have remained blind to all that has been passing during the last three months. No! no! The session before Christmas will most likely constitute a prelude in strict unison with what is to follow—and it will be soon ascertained whether Lord John is "strong enough for the place."

DEPRESSION OF THE SUGAR COLONIES.

The West-India planters are once more knocking at the door of the Treasury for Government assistance, and with such energy and clamour that it is not improbable their demands will, to some extent at least, be acceded to. The recent retirement of Sir George Stephen, from the office which he has so long and ably filled at the Colonial Office, is, if we may judge by the exultation of the planters' organs, favourable to their object. That our sugar colonies are in a very depressed state cannot be denied. The West India committee attribute their misfortunes to "the Acts of the Imperial Parliament" which opened the English ports to the admission of foreign sugar. The free-trade system, they complain, has been their ruin; and, among other things, they require a return to a modified system of protection. The agricultural interest of this country, now that they have been deprived of protection, are exerting themselves to increase the capabilities of the soil, and economising capital and labour, in order to enable them to compete with other countries. Not so with the sugar interest: they seem to have but little notion of self-reliance. Like the Irish people, they expect Government to help those who refuse to help themselves. A few facts will show how far their claims for the assistance of the legislature are equitable.

They can justly demand the full application of free-trade principles. Every impediment and restriction which interfere with their power to produce sugar in the most economical manner, ought to be removed. They can fairly claim to be relieved of those disadvantages under which they labour by others still enjoying that protection of which they have been deprived. If with free labour they are required to compete with the slave labour of Cuba, Government is bound, for the sake of justice and humanity, to afford then every facility. To a removal of the vexatious restrictions, and to a repeal of the navigation laws, they are clearly entitled.

But we confess that the other measures of relief asked by the West India Committee, excite in us painful reflections. Past experience seems to be utterly disregarded. They have been petted by the legislature. Loans have been granted—immigration has been promoted, but the old complaint and the old demand are still preferred. It must be admitted that the past policy of the home government in indirectly encouraging these habits of dependence, is to some extent chargeable with the present state of things. But if such have been the invariable results of our injudicious assistance, it is time we incurred the responsibility no longer. Habits of self-reliance and economy can never be effectually inculcated upon the planters as long as we render them unnecessary by helping them in all their difficulties.

As we have before said, the West India body trace their present misfortunes mainly to the admission of slave-grown sugar by the free-trade measure of last year. How far they are justified by events in this assertion, may be judged of from the following facts, stated by the *Economist*:—

"Since the passing of the act of 1846 the consumption of sugar has undergone a more rapid increase than was ever experienced as the consequence of an alteration of the duties in any other article. But while the foriegn sugars, newly admitted, have increased so much in consumption, those the produce of our colonies have not only not diminished, but have also somewhat increased. But from the relative state of the supplies of sugar in this country and in the continental markets, nearly the whole of the foreign sugars which have been taken for consumption here, during the present year, were so in the first six or seven months; and what is somewhat remarkable is, that during that period, or the greatest part of it, the price of sugar was not lower than it was prior to the passing of the act of 1846. During the last two or three months, while the prices of colonial sugars have become so low, they have not only had little additional competition to sustain against foreign sugars, which have chiefly found a better market abroad, but the prices on the continent have been such that large shipments of colonial sugars have taken place from this country to compete with foreign sugars in the neutral markets of Holland and Germany."

Looking at these facts, it is impossible to attribute the present depression in the sugar trade to the act of 1846. The low price of sugar is attributable to general causes connected with the state of the country rather than to particular causes applicable only to the article itself.

The principal remedy suggested for their relief appears to us equally unnecessary and unjust. They require a wholesale immigration of labourers, unchecked by the restrictions of Government, in order to enable them to compete with the slaves of Cuba and Brazil. At first sight this demand appears to be equitable enough. Abstractedly such a measure may appear to be founded in reason, but there are various prior considerations to be dealt with before a safe conclusion can be attained. Immigration is spoken of as though it were some new and grand specific for the restoration of colonial prosperity, while, in point of fact, the system has been in operation since 1834. From that period up to the end of 1846 the number of immigrants officially reported to have been introduced into the four colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Mauritius, was above ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND! Nor is this all:—"They have not, except in comparatively few instances," says the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, "imported them at their own expense. The colonies have been taxed to the utmost point of endurance,—shamefully and unjustly taxed,—to pay for foreign labour, to enable the planters to beat down the wages of the native labourer to the lowest point. This is the part that has been played for several years past, until the oppressed people begin to cry out under their wrongs, and to demand relief. It is all very well for the West India body to tell the Government and the people of England, that if they will give them an abundant supply of labourers, they will engage to beat the Cuban and Brazilian slave-holders in the market. The reply to such pretences is, the Government have already done it, and, speaking financially, have almost brought the colonies to ruin by doing it. Jamaica can bear the burden no longer, and has resolved to throw it off. British Guiana has not only been exhausted of its means, but has been brought into debt by a loan ordinance, exclusively for immigration purposes, which will, first and last, absorb three quarters of a million of money, besides an additional enormous annual outlay, to meet the heavy general expenditure of the colony. Trinidad is to be put in pledge also for about half a million in the same way. As to Mauritius, the Treasury has actually been drained of £300,000, which were deposited therein for the purpose of being appropriated to public works, which we cannot but regard as an illegal act, for which the parties who sanctioned it should be held responsible." Such are the fruits of former immigration. Our own correspondents in Guiana and Jamaica have from time to time shown the demoralising influence these continual importations have exerted upon those colonies; and it appears to us that an extension of the system as is proposed by the planters, and we fear acceded to by Government, will only tend to aggravate these evils, and still further retard their prosperity.

We conceive that the clamour of the West India body for further aid from the State, and for increased facilities to revive a modified slave-trade ought to be resisted as well for their own sakes, as for the sake of the injured colonists. Whilst absenteeism prevails to so lamentable an extent—whilst the proprietors of sugar estates instead of personally looking after their own property, spend the capital at home, and leave their affairs to the management of briefless attorneys and grasping overseers—whilst the labouring population are fleeced, in every possible way, of the fruits of their toil by the oppression of the local authorities—and whilst the extravagant system of cultivation which prevailed during slavery is still adhered to, in preference to the economical improvement suggested by modern science—it is unfair to assert that free labour cannot compete with slave labour, and it is imperative on the part of the home Government and legislature to refuse to perpetuate and encourage by pecuniary aid and immigration schemes, a system which is fraught with such disastrous results to the best interests of our West India colonies.

RAGGED SCHOOLS FOR RAGGED POLITICIANS.

All honour to those worthy men who, caring for the souls of the outcast, benighted, and perishing, venture within the regions of the very pandemonium of crime, that they may rescue the sad object of their benevolence. No sentimental philosophy, still less "Minutes of Council," could so deeply penetrate the domains of wretchedness. Voluntary effort, linked to a zealous care for neglected youth, otherwise doomed to all stages of crime and to all the depths of misery, can alone accomplish this philanthropic object. Truly do we wish such God speed, with many trophies to adorn their triumphs.

But verily in these "last days" of benevolent enterprise, amid the several political schools of the day, we marvel that none as yet have ran to the rescue of Ragged Politicians. Is it regarded as a design, however benevolent, yet utterly hopeless? Is their degradation so far gone and rooted that buoyant hope itself cows at the bare idea? Must they still be left to flounder on deeper and deeper in the moral quagmire? Let all good men and true think of this "sore evil under the sun," and see whether a remedy may not be discovered.

It is mournfully to be admitted, even upon the supposition that they could be clustered together in some place of teaching, that they would present a sorry and motley crew. To classify them would need a brain of no ordinary magnitude. Adopt as you might list the silent, persuasive, or coercive system, still it is to be feared that good order would with very great difficulty be preserved. Perchance the bulk of them would lay "the flattering unction to their souls" that they were wiser than their teachers. Nevertheless, we should like to have a peep at so singular a collection. It would eclipse all present museums of natural curiosities. We should possibly behold many but feebly clad in very antiquated garments—patchwork would be very predominant—complexions of all hue, and dirt of all degrees—begrimed youths without pensions, and more advanced fellows that can bawl like a sucking-dove—greedy boys that will cry for the moon, and other specimens as lamentably remarkable. In a word, we should be forcibly reminded of the celebrated language of Burke, in his account of the ill-assorted administration of Lord Chatham:—"He made an administration so chequered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaic; such a piece of tesselated pavement without cement, here a bit of black stone and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers; King's friends and Republicans; Whigs and Tories; treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on."

Well! if we must despair of correcting this evil through the agency of political Ragged Schools, we may at least cultivate hope in the onward spirit of the times. The dislocation of parties, the wholesome discipline of the late election, and the increasing political knowledge of the masses, have already done much, and will yet do more, to render political quackery "small by degrees and beautifully less." The temper of society at large will look for less promise and more principle. Men without heart and a genuine moral or political object in view, will be treated with becoming mistrust. The many will no longer cringe for the sport of the few. Moral worth and political rectitude, walking hand-in-hand (twin-sisters as they really are), will attract the willing suffrages of the multitude, and leave the adventurer, the double-minded, and the unprincipled, to wither amid general and deserved neglect.

The Session of Parliament.—Her Majesty will not open the new Parliament in person. The Royal speech will be communicated by commission. The first business will be the election of Speaker. No opposition is anticipated to the re-election of the Right Hon. C. Shaw Le Fevre, who is looked up to with respect by all parties. It is expected that Parliament will sit for about a month, and be adjourned a few days before Christmas.—*Observer.*

The King and Queen of the Belgians will arrive at Dover on Friday, the 12th instant, on a visit to the Queen and Prince Consort, at Windsor Castle.

A Cabinet Council was held at one o'clock on Friday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The Council sat two hours and a half.

Lord and Lady John Russell leave Richmond Park on Thursday next, for his lordship's family residence in Chesham-place for the season.

Lord Stanley will give a grand Parliamentary dinner to a large party on the 22nd of the present month, the day previous to the expected delivery of her Majesty's speech in Parliament, on opening the session.

The *Sunderland Herald* has "undoubted authority" to contradict a statement that Mr. D. Barclay, M.P., (of the firm of Barclay Brothers, Austin-friars,) would retire from the representation of Sunderland, and that Mr. Macaulay would offer himself.

Government Patronage.—Besieged Offices.—We understand that the applications made at the present time at the Treasury Chambers by persons anxious to obtain appointments to vacant places in the gift of the Government are numerous beyond all precedent, so much so, that it has actually been deemed requisite to station some officials in the passages or avenues, in order to restrain the impetuous ardour of the numerous expectants, so that the figurative term of besieged may be literally applied at present to that depository of government favours.—*Morning Post.*

The Mauritius Association of London have, like the committee of the West India planters, adopted a long memorial to Ministers, setting forth their grievances and distress.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—We have heard, from tolerably good authority, that, in the event of nothing being heard of Sir John Franklin and his gallant polar voyagers next year, the Government will fit out three separate expeditions very early, to be despatched different routes in quest of them. The Admiralty still feel no reason to be alarmed for the safety of the gallant hero and his companions; for they do not expect to hear from them till next year.—*Globe.*

Departure of the new Governor-General of India.—The Earl of Dalhousie, the newly-appointed Governor-General, and family, took their departure on Saturday by a special train for Portsmouth, where one of her Majesty's steamers is in attendance to convey them to Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria. His Excellency and suite will embark at Suez on board one of the Hon. East India Company's steamers direct for Calcutta.

Bishop Cantwell, of Meath (Roman Catholic), who is the depository of immense charitable funds, of which he has the sole right of appropriation, has offered to contribute £10,000 towards the establishment of a catholic university in Dublin.

National Gallery.—Mr. Eastlake has resigned the appointment of keeper of the pictures in the National Gallery, which he has held since Mr. Seguier's death, and Mr. Uwins, R.A., has been appointed in his stead.

MANX JUSTICE.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

Our respected provincial contemporary, the *Liverpool Mercury*, reported on Tuesday last certain judicial proceedings in the Manx Court, before Mr. Deemster Heywood, which are richly deserving of a far wider auditory than the precincts of that antiquated little island can furnish. The essential facts of the case may be briefly stated. On the 25th of August last there appeared in the columns of the *Mona's Herald* a letter containing a very gross attack on the character of a gentleman of the name of Dumbell, an advocate at the Manx bar, and secretary to the House of Keys. There is no occasion to specify the nature of the charges, as the letter is admitted on all hands to have been a foul and infamous libel. It appeared on the trial that the communication was inserted by a subordinate member of the establishment, named Johnson, not only without the actual cognizance of the managing proprietor, Mr. Fargher, but in opposition to that gentleman's most express and repeated orders that nothing should go into the papers without his immediate knowledge and approval. In fact there had, on one occasion, been "high words" between Mr. Fargher and this person, in consequence of the latter having presumed to place matter in the printer's hands without the previous inspection of his principal. It was also proved—at least it was going to be proved, when the judge stopped the evidence—that Mr. Fargher immediately on finding that the libel in question had crept into his paper, expressed his surprise and displeasure to Johnson, who instituted such inquiries into the circumstances alluded to by the libeller as might enable him to publish a due explanation and apology. In the meanwhile, the sale of the number was stopped. On the 1st of September, Mr. Fargher, unasked by Mr. Dumbell, or any one on his behalf, published in his paper a retraction and apology. On the 15th he received a letter from Mr. Dumbell's solicitor, stating that the apology was not considered sufficiently ample and explicit, and enclosing a form of apology, of which insertion was demanded under pain of legal proceedings. Mr. Fargher accordingly apologized again, in a subsequent number of his paper, in the terms required. After this, the English reader will be somewhat astonished to learn that Mr. Fargher has been convicted under a *criminal* information, and is not improbably at this moment a prisoner in the Castle Rushen. It was in vain that Mr. Fargher's counsel laboured to hammer into the judicial head the distinction between civil and criminal liability for the acts of one's servants. It was admitted, in the broadest and most unqualified terms, that the proprietor of the *Mona's Herald* is answerable *civilly* for an injury to character committed by his *employées* through the medium of his journal—just as Mr. Deemster Heywood would have to pay damages for the reckless driving of his coachman. But what would Mr. Deemster Heywood think, we wonder, of being convicted of manslaughter because a careless Jehu in his employ, in spite of repeated warnings to go gently, drove over and killed one of her Majesty's subjects? Yet there was no making the learned Deemster comprehend this distinction. The judicial head could not take it in. The gentlemen of the jury, too, were hard at work for "about three quarters of an hour," ineffectually trying to appreciate the difference between civil liability and guilt. Mr. Fargher is positively "found guilty" of another man's act, committed without his sanction, and in defiance of his orders—which was, in fact, a breach of trust against himself—and the consequences of which he has done his very utmost to repair.

Since the above article appeared, we are glad to learn that Sir George Grey has ordered a searching inquiry into all the facts. The *Liverpool Mercury* gives other instances of the nature of Manx justice, and of the judicial conduct of the above-named judge. "As to juries, Mr. Deemster Heywood evinces occasionally a sovereign contempt towards them. It was only the other day he told one of them that they were like a parcel of pigs, running in contrary directions!" The following case is noticed by the same journal:—

Of this rotten and self-elected body [the House of Keys] nearly one-third consists of members of the Manx bar, *who sit as* JUDGES *in courts of appeal on causes in which they, or some of them, have acted as paid advocates in the courts below!* In a recent case of libel, a jury gave the editor of the *Manx Sun*, the organ of the self-elect, a verdict of 40s. damages against the editor of the *Manx Liberal*, a paper in which the constitution and proceedings of this self-elected Legislature had often been held up to ridicule and contempt. The question was brought by appeal before the Keys. Here was an opportunity for wiping off old scores. The Keys seized it with avidity; and, despite of the warning of one of their own body, that they would only be considered as revenging their own private grievances, increased the damages from 40s. to £100! No Court in England—not the two Houses of Parliament, not the Queen in Council—could do such a thing as this; but the system which permits it is deemed good enough for the Isle of Man, and Manxmen submit to it without effective remonstrance!

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The annual examination and distribution of rewards to boys educated at this admirable institution took place on Thursday, at the school, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead. Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., presided on the occasion. The children having been assembled in the school-room at eleven o'clock. His lordship, after an impressive address, proceeded to deliver various rewards to those boys who, having left the school, were able to produce testimonials of good conduct from their employers during the past year; after which, the examination of the scholars was commenced, the Rev. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Saunders kindly undertaking the office of testing the proficiency of the children in the various branches of learning which they had been taught, including Scripture history and geography, mental arithmetic, reading, etymology, grammar, history, and geography. Mr. Soul, the secretary, then read the Report, from which it appeared that, owing to the large expenditure consequent upon the erection of the present spacious and handsome school-house, there is at present a great deficiency in the funds of the institution. The continued increase in the number of children admitted, necessitated the removal of the school from its old site in the City-road, which could not have been enlarged without depriving the children of the means of healthful recreation, and therefore the governors determined to erect the present building, which is capable of holding 240 scholars. Lord Dudley Stuart then moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously, and after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

DEPUTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

THE BIRMINGHAM CURRENCY REFORMERS AND LORD J. RUSSELL.—A deputation from a public meeting held in Birmingham waited upon Lord J. Russell, on Thursday, to demand further relief for the commercial world. Speeches on the state of mercantile affairs and the currency, from the Birmingham point of view, were delivered by Mr. G. F. Muntz, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Salt, and Mr. Barlow. The members of the deputation spoke with the directness and force of phrase permitted to poets and enthusiasts: *ex. gr.*, Mr. Muntz cautioned Lord John how he listened to irresponsible advisers like Mr. Jones Loyd; and Mr. Salt was still more explicitly emphatic—he declared that the manufacturers could not afford eight per cent. required by the Bank of England, so that they must throw their hands out of work; but he warned Lord John, that the people would not thus submit to be "exterminated;" and he went on roundly to charge Ministers with "ignorance" in monetary affairs. Lord John listened with studious attention, but said little, and expressed no opinion. *He* rose to close the interview; on which Mr. Salt expressly asked him, whether he was prepared to grant present efficient relief, and a full inquiry into the effects of the existing monetary legislation? Lord John Russell, after a deliberation of a few seconds, replied, "I do not say that I will or I will not." With that information the deputation retired.

On the same day, Lord John Russell, now accompanied by Earl Grey, received a deputation from several merchants and other gentlemen connected with the West Indies, who attended to furnish information on the subject of a "Memorandum" that had been presented to the Ministers some days previously. The members of the deputation did not indulge in speeches, but successively related cases that came within their own personal knowledge, illustrating the actual condition of the West Indian colonies; giving names, figures, and other precise details. The general purport of their representations was, that hitherto the sugar culture has been kept up, through all the difficulties consequent on the unprepared emancipation, by means of capital supplied from this country; but that the incessant drain could no longer be supported; and, therefore, unless the capitalists resident in this country were in some form assured of relief from Government, the bills drawn upon them for payment of wages would be returned to the West Indies dishonoured, and orders would be given to abandon the estates. Lord John Russell and Lord Grey did not take any large share in the conversation, uttering only a few general remarks, and betraying no intimate acquaintance with the facts. The little that was said sufficed to give an impression far from satisfactory or hopeful. Lord John Russell, however, promised to submit the case to the whole Cabinet. The principal requirements in the above-mentioned "Memorandum" are as follow:—

In these lamentable circumstances the committee most anxiously appeal to her Majesty's Government. Although the representations they made on a former occasion with regard to the injustice and impolicy of admitting slave-grown sugar on equal terms with the produce of free countries, were unheeded, they cannot but hope that the truth of the statements which were then submitted will be recognized in the disastrous effects which that measure has already produced. With the further experience they have had, they beg leave now to declare their conviction, that the West India colonies cannot be maintained in cultivation without a differential duty of at least 10s. per cwt. on slave-grown sugar, to be continued for such a period as shall enable them to be fully supplied with labour. With this support assured to them, and other measures adopted for their relief and advancement, confidence might be restored, and capital found, not only to maintain cultivation, but also to carry forward every improvement. This policy, the committee firmly believe, would at once save the colonies from ruin, and prove the most certain, as well as the most desirable, means of securing an abundant and cheap supply of sugar. The admission of slave-labour produce has, in the meantime, greatly reduced the price; but it is obvious, that the advantages of abundance and cheapness can only be permanently obtained from profitable cultivation. Equal rates of duty cannot, however, ensure fair competition between countries cultivated by free men, receiving high wages for moderate work, and those which are cultivated by the forced and unrequited labour of slaves. The committee trust that the very critical position in which they and their constituents are placed, will afford a sufficient apology for their importunity in again pressing those considerations most earnestly upon the attention of her Majesty's Government.

The committee have for many years urged in vain the necessity of removing every kind of restriction upon immigration into the colonies. They once more respectfully repeat their claim for perfect freedom of intercourse, and for the right of hiring labourers wherever they can be found willing to enter into their service. Without an abundant supply of free labour, it is impossible to contend with an unlimited supply of slaves. In order to secure that abundance, it will not suffice merely to permit emigration from Africa; it must be openly and zealously encouraged. For that purpose the committee trust that her Majesty's Government will be pleased to employ a part of the funds appropriated to the suppression of the slave trade; and, instead of shrinking with timid apprehension before the bold defiance and calumnies of the slave trader, that they will use all their influence to substitute free emigration for this cruel traffic.

Another source of the supply of free labour might be found in an improved arrangement for the liberation and settlement of captured Africans. They have, hitherto, been chiefly sent to Sierra Leone; but it was proved before a committee of the House of Commons, so long ago as 1842, that these people could not there find any means of comfortable subsistence, and were not even certain of their freedom; and the committee of inquiry accordingly reported, that "It would be well for the African, in every point of view, to find himself a free labourer in the free British West India colonies, enjoying there, as he would, higher advantages of every kind than have fallen to the lot of the negro race in any other portion of the globe."

The committee hope that more effectual measures will be devised for the coercive suppression of the slave trade; and they would respectfully suggest, that a portion of the naval force engaged in that service, especially steamers, should be stationed off the coasts of the transatlantic countries to which the slaves are conveyed. Captures made there would still further aggravate the loss of the slave trader, and so discourage the traffic.

The committee also trust that her Majesty's Government will be disposed to extend to the West India colonies the same sympathy which was last year manifested towards the agriculturists of the mother country; and that they will seek authority from Parliament to guarantee loans, upon satisfactory provision being made for their liquidation, to encourage drainage and other agricultural improvements, on terms analogous to those of the Acts passed for similar purposes during last session.

The committee further confidently expect, that the duties on rum will be reduced to equality with the duties on home-made spirits; and that the Act of 10 Victoria, chap. 6, permitting the distillation of sugar, will be so amended as to render the drawback of duty sufficient, and also permit the use of sugar along with grain, as well as separately. They cannot admit that the scruples of excise officers, or the alleged restrictions imposed upon distillers, are valid objections to their claims. To the colonies these seem only pretexts to cover concessions of protection, to their disadvantage; for it is obvious, that arrangements can be made for ascertaining the actual quantity of spirits distilled, and levying the revenue thereon, as securely without these restrictions as with them.

The committee beg likewise to renew their request to be permitted to bring the produce of the colonies to market in any form which may be found most convenient, and to refine it in bond before entering it for home consumption.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

The stoppage of the Shrewsbury and Market Drayton Bank (Adams, Adams, Warren, and Co.) was announced on Tuesday. It was a bank of issue, but its fixed circulation was only £9,700, and its liabilities altogether are believed to be insignificant.

On Thursday morning, was announced the failure of the Honiton Bank (Flood and Lott). It was an old firm, having been established in 1786; and its authorized issue was £19,015. According to the published return on the 9th October, its outstanding notes amounted only to £14,906. The total liabilities are not supposed to be large, and the partners express a full conviction that they shall pay 20s. in the pound; an impression which is shared by well-informed parties in London. Advances upon landed property are understood to have caused the failure. Lubbock and Co., the London agents are entirely covered.

The creditors of Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Co., had a meeting on Wednesday, to receive a statement of affairs. The account showed a lamentable deficiency; the debts being £144,676, and the assets only £50,430. The partners are to liquidate the concern under inspection.

An interesting circumstance with reference to the high rate of interest was made known in the City to-day, A number of eight months' bills have been sent over to Holland, discounted there at the rate of 4 per cent., and the proceeds received in gold by the steamer which has arrived in London this morning.—*Morning Chronicle*, November 1.

THE LIVERPOOL ROYAL BANK.—A meeting of depositors in the Bank was held on Thursday. The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings were of a much quieter character than had been expected. The Chairman stated that the amount of the deposits in the bank at the time of its suspension was rather above £600,000; and a circular letter had been addressed to the depositors, inquiring whether they were content to receive payment of the amount by four instalments—the first in cash, and the remainder at intervals of three months, with five per cent. interest. To this application replies had been received from parties representing £300,000 of the deposits, assenting to these terms; about £39,000 had been demanded in full at once; and the depositors for the remainder had not intimated their wishes. Under these circumstances, the meeting discussed the propriety of supporting the directors by not calling for any further security than the known respectability of the proprietary; but it was strongly urged, that the rate of interest proposed to be allowed—namely, five per cent.—was not so large as the depositors had a right to expect. After some discussion a motion was carried, that a claim for six per cent., until payment of the deposits in full, should be submitted to the meeting of proprietors to be held on Saturday. On that day a report was read from the committee, containing the following proposition, which was unanimously adopted:—"Your committee recommend that a further attempt be made to revive the bank; and, with this object, that power be taken to create 4,000 shares of £100 each, to be preferent to the extent of seven per cent. per annum; to take liability only on transactions of the bank from the date of re-opening, and subject to the revision of the deed of settlement, as recommended. Such shares to be first offered to the present shareholders, and to be transferable as soon as paid up. Payment to be made on the 10th of January, and to bear interest from the day of payment." A further resolution was carried to the effect:—"That the seven gentlemen who have acted as a committee of proprietors be requested to continue their labours in conjunction with the directors, in the confident hope, that through their zeal and exertions the bank may be re-opened at a future day."

LIVERPOOL.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Saturday, says:—

The ultimate fate of the other suspended banks, namely, the North and South Wales Bank, and the Liverpool Banking Company, is still undecided. The manager of the former, Mr. Rae, has returned to town from the metropolis, where, with a deputation of the directors, he was endeavouring to obtain some assistance during the week, and this afternoon a meeting of the directors was held, but the result cannot yet be ascertained. A meeting was also held at Denbigh, on Wednesday last, at which resolutions of confidence in the establishment were unanimously adopted by an influential body of the inhabitants, and on which occasion a circular letter from the head manager in Liverpool was read, announcing that the proprietors would speedily be called together, and that the assets of the bank are ample to meet all its engagements. The utmost unanimity and good feeling was exhibited towards the bank and all connected with it.

The affairs of the Banking Company are likewise in an undecided state. The balance-sheet is now being prepared, and perhaps in a few days the directors may determine upon the course they will adopt in reference to a meeting of the

proprietors. There appears to be little anticipation that this establishment will resume.

The difficulty of obtaining discounts, to any extent, continues unabated in Liverpool; 9 per cent., with ½ commission, is still required by the banks.

The accounts received this morning from Manchester are again of an unpropitious nature. Several new suspensions had occurred, comprising the following names, namely:—D. Ainsworth, manufacturer and general warehouseman; P. Cowsill, calico and quilting printer, of Booth-street, and Blackford-bridge, near Bury; and Messrs. Kershaw, Holland, and Co., manufacturers of jaconets, shirtings, &c. Mr. Ainsworth's liabilities were reported at from £25,000 to £30,000; and, from a circular issued, it appears that the prospect of liquidation is somewhat favourable.

The debts of Mr. Cowsill would be trifling; and those of the firm of Kershaw would not exceed £5,000. The *Manchester Advertiser* reports also amongst the failures M. Z. Just, shipper, Pall-mall.

From Blackburn we learn that the affairs of Messrs. Rodgett and Brierly, whose suspension was announced a week since, show liabilities amounting to £40,000, and assets to the extent of £53,000; £48,000 of that sum, however, being in buildings and machinery, is estimated at cost price.

The public journals of Lancashire continue, deservedly, to bestow upon the many thousands of unemployed artizans throughout the country the praise of admirable patience under the burden of their sufferings. The Ashton "strike" still exists; but the large assemblies of people which had hitherto taken place had not been disturbed by any violence or tumult. At Stockport, happily, there had been a partial revival of manufacturing operations. In the out-districts of Manchester, also, the state of affairs was somewhat improved.

From the north of England and the Scottish towns the mercantile accounts are to-day somewhat more favourable; but from Sunderland we learn that a "strike" among the operative shipwrights had taken place.

We are able to state that the two Scotch banks on behalf of whom an application has been made to the Bank of England, have received from that institution the requisite aid. This has been given by a discount of paper, upon which, under existing circumstances, advances could not readily have been procured in the market. The amount in each case is considerable, but very far below the sums which during the past week were rumoured to be necessary.—*Times.*

The Antwerp *Journal of Commerce* reports the failure of the house of Roothaan and Co., bankers, at Amsterdam.

The Past Week.—There has been a marked improvement during the past week in the condition of commercial affairs. From the opening prices of Monday to the last quotation of Saturday evening, there was an advance of 2¼ per cent. for money, and 2 per cent. for the account. This improvement has been partially shared by the railway share market, some of the stock of the established lines having advanced in value. In general business, there is more ease and confidence perceptible; the change from great depression having continued without any material check since the day when the Government announcement respecting the Bank of England was made public. Symptoms of an easier money market are also not wanting, Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., having reduced the rate of interest on loans one per cent., and the demand for accommodation being less active towards the latter end of the past week.

Bullion has continued to arrive without intermission, and there seems no reason to doubt that large sums may be expected to arrive from Russia, of which from £600,000 to £700,000 are on account of the Russian Government, and will shortly arrive in this country.

The Country Banks.—It having been understood that the most important establishment of those which public rumour had selected was placed in a satisfactory position, we may hope that the history of banking disasters has come to an end.—*Chronicle.*

As an indication of an easier money market it may be mentioned, that one of the largest City bankers has been discounting commercial bills at one-half per cent. under the Bank's minimum. The British Linen Company, and the Clydesdale Bank, are stated to have reduced their rate of discount to six and a half per cent.

The Shaftesbury Bank proposes to pay 10s. in the pound on or before the 1st December next, and the remaining 10s. on or before the 1st January next. The offer seemed to be quite satisfactory to the creditors, and was at once accepted.

It is stated, on the authority of the *North British Mail*, that one of the northern railway companies has concluded an engagement with an Edinburgh bank for £200,000, to be held for three years, at eight per cent. The name of the company, however, is not given.

An *on dit* current on 'Change on Saturday was, that an eminent and distinguished house in this town, the head of which is an M.P., contemplates, or has already determined upon, the establishment of a new bank.—*Liverpool Albion.*

On Monday, the failure of Messrs. Thurburn and Co., a respectable East India agency house, trading principally with Calcutta and Egypt, was announced. The liabilities of the firm, it is stated, consist solely of their uncovered acceptances, amounting to about £120,000, of which £105,000 are draughts of their Calcutta correspondents, the remaining £15,000 being draughts of other parties which are likely to be provided for. It appears that the non-receipt of remittances by the last mail has been the cause of the stoppage; but it is understood, that large amounts have been promised, and are expected by the next arrivals. The acceptances of another East India firm, Messrs. Johnson, Cole, and Co., were also returned on Monday afternoon. It is believed that the liabilities in this case were not of large amount.

The "4th of the month" passed off exceedingly well. The commercial bills were, generally, well met; but the retail trade experienced the pressure most, and of that body several were unable to meet their engagements, though none were of any consequence.

Sudbury.—On the first of this month a day school was opened in connexion with Trinity Chapel. In this school secular and religious instruction will be combined, and no Government grants accepted.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROEBUCK.

A numerous body of the friends and supporters of Mr. Roebuck, soon after his defeat at Bath, resolved to present him with a testimonial of the respect which they entertained of his services as their past member, as well as of their high regard for his personal character, and his firm and undeviating attachment to the principles which had first commended him to their notice. The presentation took place on Thursday at Guildhall, in the presence of 2,000 citizens of all grades. The learned gentleman, on arriving at the terminus from London, was met by a body of his late constituents with a band of music, and was conducted from that place to the scene of presentation, where upon his presenting himself on the platform he was received with the most deafening plaudits, which lasted for some minutes. The chair was taken by Admiral Gordon, and an appropriate address having been read, the presentation was made by the gallant admiral. The presentation consisted of a cabinet of oak, most elaborately carved, together with 500 sovereigns in gold, and 1,000 pence, the gift of the operatives of Tiverton.

Mr. Roebuck returned thanks in a long speech, in which he gave a summary of his own political history, and took a comprehensive view of the present condition of the country. In the course of his speech he said:—

It struck him that the true spirit of forbearance and toleration was not understood by the persons connected with the Dissenting bodies of this country. Those who had made the question of the Maynooth grant, and that of secular education, a pretext for ousting him from the representation of Bath, could not have a just conception of what true tolerance was [cheers]. He was no longer member for Bath, and was responsible for his sentiments only to himself and to his country; but he asserted that the Dissenting body of that neighbourhood had yet to learn a lesson of toleration and forbearance. If they did not learn it, and practise it too, the great body of the Church of England would still be able to keep them in a state of thraldom; for unless they asserted and adhered to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and appealed to the really liberal members of the Church party for assistance, they could not hope to work out their regeneration [cheers]. So surely as they helped to point the shaft of scandal and misrepresentation—so surely as they tried to import the bitterness of religious hatred into the political struggle—so sure would be the retribution which would follow, and which the Dissenters themselves would be the first to suffer [cheers]. If they would persist in instilling religious bitterness and hate into politics, he for one would not give them the power of sharpening the shaft; and until they showed themselves more worthy of the great boon of freedom, they must not expect his assistance in obtaining it. He wished to live in fellowship with all his countrymen; he had worked for Jew as well as Dissenter, for Roman Catholic as well as Churchman, and for all his countrymen he had sought the blessing of perfect freedom, and he did entreat them to be more forbearing one towards another—not to be so ready to attack and vilify their neighbours, nor to be so arrogant as to assume the powers of the Deity, and pronounce damnation on any one [cheers]. He expressed it as his deliberate opinion, and he told the religious community, that they must not continue the course they had been too long addicted to take—that of decrying those who differed from them in religious persuasion; and that, above all, they must use forbearance and kindness towards every child of the human family. Their own case was based upon the right of private judgment, and the moment they assailed that great privilege in the case of one human being, they began to kick down the fabric of religious liberty.

Mr. Roebuck then referred to the state of the country, and said, if some of the prophecies which, Cassandra like, he had uttered had been attended to, much mischief might have been averted. He warned them that the free-trade question would have to be fought over again. The learned gentleman concluded by thanking them for the testimonial, and expressing a hope that they might, on all occasions, be faithfully represented.

In the evening a soirée was held at the Assembly-room, which was attended by 1,200 or 1,300 persons of both sexes. A handsome silver salver, with an appropriate inscription, was presented by Mrs. Wood to Mr. Roebuck, as a testimonial from the ladies.

[Advertisement.]—Psalmody.—Arrangements have been made, by a committee of ministers and gentlemen connected with different Nonconformist denominations, with the Rev. J. J. Waite, to deliver a course of lectures on the present state of Congregational Psalmody, in which will be explained and illustrated an easy method by which knowledge and skill may be speedily imparted to, and competently acquired by, large numbers. The proposed course of lectures will be delivered at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on the Monday and Wednesday evenings of the three weeks commencing on the 15th of the present month. It is hoped, that at least two thousand persons may be brought together for instruction and exercise; and, to secure this, the terms of admission will be next to nominal. Tickets for the entire course—entitling the bearer, in addition to admission to the lectures, to the music of twenty-four tunes, and to a sheet of printed instructions—will be charged only one shilling each, They may be obtained of Messrs. Ward and Co., 27, and Mr. B. L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row; Mr. Unwin, Bucklersbury; Mr. Starling, High-street, Islington; Mr. Gurney, Kingsland; Mr. Surman, 9, Exeter-hall, Strand; and, on the evenings of the lectures, at the porch of New Broad-street Meeting-house, in the immediate neighbourhood of Finsbury Chapel; and of the following gentlemen:—

Rev. T. Binney	Rev. T. E. Thoresby	Messrs. Goodwin
— J. Blackburn	— G. Wilkins	— T. Hawkins
— Dr. Burder	— J. Young	— Jocelyne
— Dr. Campbell	Messrs. Baker	— J. Moreland
— J. Curwen	— H. Bidgood	— J. Powell
— Dr. Fletcher	— Bunt	— Surman
— J. H. Hinton	— Gilling	— Willcocks
— C. Stovel		

W. H. Archer, Hon. Sec.

We are requested to state that the meeting of the convocation of the clergy will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock. We understand the Latin sermon will be preached by Dr. Jelf, the professor of King's College.—*Times.*

TRIAL BY JURY.

The fifty-third anniversary of the acquittal of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, and John Thelwall, from a charge of high treason, was celebrated at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Friday last, when upwards of one hundred gentlemen attended to do honour to that great Palladium of public liberty—trial by jury. Among the gentlemen present were Alexander Galloway, Esq., who had been a member of the London Correspondent Society; R. Taylor, Esq., F.R.S.; R. Burnett, Esq.; R. R. Moore, Esq.; J. H. Parry, Esq.; J. Beckwith, Esq.; J. A. Galloway, Esq.; — Williams, Esq.; — Saul, Esq.; W. H. Ashurst, Esq., &c. Colonel T. P. Thompson, M.P., presided on the occasion.

The cloth having been removed,

The Chairman said they had met that evening to commemorate the sufferings of men who had preceded them, and whose sufferings in the cause of popular principles had given to them that peace which they now enjoyed [hear, hear]. They therefore did not expect that they would be found fault with if, that evening, they observed freely on what had taken place, on what was now going forward, and, as far as they could judge, on what was likely to arise, in respect to the great question of the rights of the people [hear, hear]. He should be an unhandsome traitor to the great question settled in the year 1688, if he should decline to give, upon all occasions, "The sovereignty of the people" [cheers]. Foreign countries looked to us for the assertion of this great principle, for it was found to be the only panacea for the quarrels which afflicted states upon the origin of power [hear]. There was no dispute in this country as to the origin of power, for the will of the community was acknowledged to be the origin of power, and that being settled, the rest went on peaceably and well. He begged in conclusion to give "The sovereignty of the people" [three times three].

The Chairman said that they had the happiness to live under a monarch whose pride it was to be the people's choice; and he would be an unhandsome libeller that should surmise that any favour would be won by sinking this brightest jewel in the crown. With the exception, perhaps, of him of Belgium, there was not another potentate in Europe that dare start his title with a reference to the people's will [applause]. It seemed to him as if there was at that moment a set made against queens [hear, hear]. What would some poor queens give, if they could dash the sovereignty of the people into the faces of their enemies [hear, hear]. For himself, he owned that he was favourable to the rule of woman. It seemed to him that when a woman ruled, it amounted to a daily disavowal of the principle of feudal violence, and a continual declaration of the subjection of physical force to law and order. He, therefore, confessed that upon these grounds he loved queens [applause]. The gallant Chairman, after adverting to the successful rule of Queen Elizabeth, concluded by proposing "Long life to the Queen, may she never be surrounded by those perils which beset the reign of her predecessor Queen Elizabeth" [cheers].

The Chairman said he now came to the consideration of that great question in reference to which their forefathers exercised the greatest jealousy, and in support of which he trusted those present were ready to exercise the same jealousy, and, if need were, to adopt the most energetic course to defend—need he say that he alluded to the great principle of "trial by jury"? [applause]. The principle had been tested in the worst of times, and trial by jury had been found equal to all that could be required of it [hear, hear]. Let them think what might have been the consequence if, in the instance of the men whose acquittal they had that evening met to celebrate, the jury had bowed down to the dictum of a legal tyrant, and consigned the defendants to the tender mercies of the executioner [hear, hear]. The jury, however, were not overawed by power. They acted as became honest men, and in the exercise of the right which belonged to them they acquitted the men whom the law-officers of the Crown were anxious should be convicted of high treason [applause]. All had not been so fortunate; but where honest men had suffered, the iniquity of their judges was now declared on public monuments in the capitals where they had been condemned [applause]. This was as it should be, and let them be ready, if ever the time came again when they should be required to stand by the liberties of the people, to do so, and to do so with the same effect as their forefathers [hear, hear]. A judge may be a most learned person—something superhuman if they pleased, but give him twelve honest men of ordinary understanding, and with well-regulated minds, and he would place greater dependence on their decision than he would upon any that might be arrived at by the most learned judge [hear, hear]. In conclusion, he begged to give "Trial by Jury" [applause].

Mr. R. Taylor said he felt greatly honoured by being called upon to give the next toast, namely, the memory of the twelve men who in 1794 were put upon their trial for sedition and treason, and whose acquittal they were that night met to celebrate. The toast was, "The memory of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, John Augustus Bonney, Stewart Ryd, Richard Hodgson, Thomas Holcroft, Jeremiah Joyce, Thomas Wardle, Matthew Moore, John Baxter, and John Richter." He had the pleasure to know intimately eight of the twelve men whose memories they were about to do honour to, and he could truly say of them, as might be said of all, that they were virtuous and good men [hear, hear]. They had defied death and torture, and all the fearful consequences that arose to persons found guilty of treason, in order that right principles might be upheld. He therefore thought they were worthy of all the sympathy that could be manifested towards them. With that view he proposed their memories in solemn silence.

Mr. Frank Lawrence then proposed "The memory of the three juries who, in 1794, acquitted Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, on a charge of high treason, and of Erskine and Gibbs, the able and gratuitous counsel of the accused," and after alluding to the honesty of the jury and to the ability of Mr. Gibbs, he proceeded to pass a high eulogium on Mr. Erskine, to whose un-

equalled eloquence and honest enthusiasm in favour of his clients he attributed the acquittal of Messrs. Hardy, Horne, and Thelwall.

Mr. Beckwith then proposed, "The memory of Thomas Muir, Joseph Gerrald, Maurice Margarot, Fyshe Palmer, and William Skirving, victims of the arbitrary sentence of a vindictive Scotch Court in 1799;" and observed upon the hardship of the treatment which these men endured for endeavouring to carry out principles which were now declared to be the law of the land [hear, hear].

Mr. Havestock proposed, "The members of the London Corresponding Society," and eulogized the efforts of that society to uphold the rights of the people [applause].

Mr. Alexander Galloway rose to return thanks, and was received with applause. He said: It is fifty years since I was arrested at a public meeting at St. Pancras, with seven others, and bound over to take our trial on the charge of sedition. I was taken in 1789, on the imputation of high treason, examined by the Privy Council twice, and discharged on bail, to take trial for high treason [hear, hear]. In less than a month a warrant for high treason was issued against me. I surrendered to it, and after being examined by the Privy Council, I was committed to Newgate. There were seventy or eighty persons confined in gaols on charges of treasonable practices, and many were imprisoned for four and six months, and about twenty or thirty were incarcerated for forty months [hear, hear]. I am, with one other, the only survivor of seventy or eighty who were imprisoned in the year 1798. In the year 1803 I was arrested on the charge of sedition, but never brought to trial. I have been four times in custody, and no guilt has been proved against me [hear, hear]. The next year will make half a century, and here I am, and I have seen the condition of the country greatly improved [hear, hear]. The great objects of the London Corresponding Society have been accomplished. The Parliamentary Reform Bill, the Postage Bill, the Corn Bill, the Railway Bill, the Free Trade, and the Reduction of the Tariff Bill. The principles and examples of the London Corresponding Society have produced that sublime doctrine—the people are the sovereign power [applause]. I hope to see you all again. Rest assured I will come amongst you so long as I am able to do so, and when I am not, why I must only bid you "farewell" [applause].

Mr. Parry, after some appropriate observations, proposed, "A Radical reform to all abuses, and a true representation of the people of the British empire in Parliament" [applause].

Mr. Saul proposed "Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. R. R. Moore proposed "The Press," after which,

Mr. P. A. Taylor proposed, in complimentary terms, the health of "The Chairman," which was duly acknowledged. Thanks having been given to the stewards, the company retired, evidently much gratified at the proceedings of the evening.

Dinner to Earl Dalhousie.—The Earl of Dalhousie, as Governor-General of India was entertained by the East India Company on Thursday evening, in the London Tavern. Among the guests were Lord John Russell, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Macaulay, and several other official persons; the Chief Baron and other dignitaries of the law; Viscount Joscelyn, Mr. Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, and many other nobleman and gentlemen. The speeches were mostly filled by such compliments and professions as might be expected. Lord John Russell, who was of course specially toasted, explained the grounds on which Lord Dalhousie had been selected for the post of Governor-General—

When the question was, who should succeed Lord Hardinge in the government of India, it appeared to us that the distinguished qualities which had been exhibited by Lord Dalhousie—that the ability which he had shown in the great field of public discussion, and that the talent he had displayed in the department of the State over which he had presided—were such as to promise ample satisfaction that he would govern with the popularity which he had obtained, and that he was a man who was able to maintain and administer the affairs of government in India. It was with that view that my right honourable friend the President of the Board of Control and the rest of my colleagues acted when we intimated to the Directors of the East India Company, that if their choice should fall on Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General of India, we, her Majesty's Government, would not lose a moment in advising her Majesty to confirm his appointment.

In allusion to the present state of the country, he said:—

I believe there is nothing in the present condition of this people which could induce the most timid statesman to despond. For my own part, despondency is not a sentiment natural to me—[loud laughter and cheers]—and I believe, whatever judgment may be passed by the tribunal of this country upon the measures and the course pursued by the Government of the day, I believe the conduct of the people of this country, and their indomitable energy, will carry them through this period of adversity, and that we shall resume our station—the foremost station which we have held among the nations of the world.

The Electoral League.—We learn, from the *Norfolk News*, that Mr. J. H. Tillett has been delivering lectures in explanation of this excellent project, at Downham and Lynn, where branch societies have been established.

Abatement of the Railway Mania.—The period of the year having come round when it is required that notices should be given of all applications to Parliament for new Railway Bills, &c., it will be remarked, by the insignificant announcements in our columns this week, that the ruinous mania has received an effectual check. Not one new railway scheme is to be applied for, while last year the *Mercury* contained fifty Parliamentary notices from Railway Companies, and six of other projects; in 1845, we published *seventy-eight* Parliamentary notices of new railway undertakings, and eight of other projects.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A Court of Common Council was held on Wednesday. A representation from the Commissioners of Sewers was brought forward by Deputy Peacock, and was agreed to after some discussion. Although the Commissioners had made most extensive sewers throughout the City, they complained that it was impossible to get either landlords or tenants to make drains from the houses. Five hundred miserable dwellings had been cleansed. The New River Company had been prevailed upon by the Board to give a liberal supply of water; but the landlords shirked the duty of providing cisterns or water-butts. The Commissioners further announced, that they had taken steps to obtain, in the coming session of Parliament, an act for repealing the existing acts and for consolidating their present powers. On the motion of Mr. Anderton, the Court resolved to petition the House of Commons praying for the abolition of the Members' privilege of exemption from arrest for debt. Mr. Lott's proposal for a subscription of fifty guineas towards the cost of purchasing Shakspere's house was cut short by a cry of "No Court!" whereupon the Lord Mayor rose to take leave of the Common Council; which he did in a brief but impressive address.

Small Letters.—Persons are warned against sending letters of a very small size through the post, as they sometimes slide into larger letters, and are delivered with them.

Salaries Instead of Fees in the County Courts.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces, that after the expiration of one calendar month from the date of the publication of this notice, her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, will take into consideration the propriety of making an order for paying the judges, clerks, bailiffs, and officers of the County Courts, by salaries instead of fees, or in such other manner as may be deemed expedient.

One Hundred and Sixty-eight Gentleman have given the regular notice of their intention to apply this term to be admitted attornies to practise in the Court of Queen's Bench. There are also sixteen notices for re-admission to practise.

Anti-State Educational Society.—On the evening of Wednesday last, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Burnet, Independent minister of Camberwell, in the Chapel, Walworth, in support and illustration of the objects of this society. The lecture was an example of clear thinking and keen sarcasm. Mr. Burnet most happily dissected the Prussian and French systems of education, and proceeded to argue the impolicy of entering upon the details of the Minutes in Council. To do so would imply that the dispute existed only in reference to details—and these the Government would say we shall alter in any way to suit you, and already they had shown how capable they were of alteration. He urged on this question that there should be a keeping to the point, "in interfering with education you are going beyond your duty." Keep the peace, and let education and religion alone—they will be cared for, or they will take care of themselves. His theory is simple, do not condescend to argue on details—attack the right of the Government to be the teachers of the people; this only being firm ground in the controversy. The audience was numerous, and the apparent effect strong.

Disinfection.—Some experiments were made at Hackney, on Tuesday morning, to test the efficacy of Mr. Charles F. Ellerman's disinfecting process, for which a patent has just been taken out. The following is Mr. Ellerman's enumeration of the advantages of his deodorizing agent—

1. The immediate and permanent disinfection of animal and vegetable matter by decomposing the sulphuretted hydrogen and coagulating the albumen; thus preventing the escape of the poisonous exhalations arising from privies, drains, sewers, slaughter-houses, knackers' yards, farmyards, stables, dung-heaps, &c. 2. The purification and salubrification of towns; thus perfecting the ventilation system, and meeting the views of Government by improving the health of towns in England, as in the bill prepared and presented by Viscount Morpeth, Lord J. Russell, and Sir G. Grey. 3. The manufacture of azotized manure from the disinfected animal and vegetable matter for agricultural purposes, and the fertilization of waste lands through the application of this cheap and self-supplying source of unfailing production. 4. The manufacture of urea, extracted from urine, which manure possesses the most fructifying qualifications. 5. The preservation of dead bodies from putrefaction, and thus aiding the purposes of dissection.

The experiment was made in a field off Grove-lane, in the presence of several medical men, besides the guardians and many influential inhabitants of Hackney. It was perfectly successful so far as could be ascertained by the sense of smell. Upon a collection of night-soil, yielding an almost unendurable fæcal smell, was poured a comparatively small quantity of the fluid; which had the immediate effect, on being thoroughly circulated, of banishing the foul smell, and imparting that which is peculiar to the re-agent itself, somewhat resembling the odour effused by a solution of nitrous acid. The "disinfecting" properties of the re-agent could not of course be ascertained from the experiment. The deodorized matter was afterwards subjected to further treatment by Mr. Redwood, a professional chemist, who attended on behalf of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He poured upon it a phialful of bisulphuret of carbon, and restored to it its original fæcal odour, in order again to test the chemical properties of the re-agent. The re-agent was again applied, and with the same satisfactory result—neutralized the bisulphuret of carbon, (which in the gaseous form is evolved by the decomposition of animal matter,) and deodorized the night-soil. This experiment was repeated in a pail of clean water, to which the foul odour was imparted by the bisulphuret of carbon, and removed by the application of the re-agent. Mr. Redwood next threw into the deodorized night-soil some phosphuret of calcium; upon which combustion instantly took place, showing the immediate action of the re-agent upon the test. Mr. Redwood appeared to be satisfied with these results.

We find from the *Stamford Mercury* that a chapel has been opened at Gainsborough for the use of the "navvies" on the Great Northern Railway. It was built by Messrs. Peto and Betts, and a minister (Wesleyan) is employed at their expense.

By the recent death of Mr. W. Froggatt, the Hon. James S. Wortley, M.P., comes into possession of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, the bequest of an entire stranger.

The Medical Gentlemen of Hull have constituted themselves a Local Board of Sanitary Inquiry, and have divided the town into districts, to each of which they have appointed two or more of their body to act as Health Commissioners, and to report, for the benefit of the community, all nuisances which are the cause of typhus fever and a similar class of diseases.

[Advertisement.]—Galvanism.—"We hold it a positive duty to call attention to the extraordinary cures lately effected by Mr. Halse, London, by the means of Galvanism. A detail of these may be seen in a clever pamphlet on the subject, lately published by the Practitioner himself; but we are enabled to corroborate the most essential part of these statements by the fact of having ourselves undergone the operations, the process of which is no way disagreeable, while the effect is equally astonishing and complete. In asthma, more especially, the power of Galvanism, properly applied, re wonderful."—*Court Journal*.

LITERATURE.

(THE PERIODICALS.—NOVEMBER.)

With the sounds of squibs in our ears, and the, for this time, anti-papal sight of Roman candles in our eyes, we are digesting the periodical dinners of this present month, mingling up, as dinners are wont to do, the useful with the agreeable, the surloin with the trifle. Take a knife and fork with us, reader, and we will try to help you to a few morsels!

The Westminster, No. 94, devotes its introductory article to the subject of "Landed Property." Facts of value are brought together not without an intervening dash of sprightliness. A review of Leigh Hunt's book—"Wit and Humour"—occupies the next place. The object of the writer is to trace the ludicrous to the infringement of *dignity*. This is doubtless a large element, but it is scarcely an universal one. The question asked of a porter carrying a hare—"Is that thine own hare, or a wig?"—is sufficiently ludicrous, yet it offends no dignity. The article is, however, in the main a very good one. "Lord Somers" occupies the third paper, constituting a paper replete with many important facts, but of little remarkable merit. We are much interested by a notice of "Colney-hatch Asylum." We scarcely know how to understand the writer, however, in the following sentence:—

"There are apparently two classes of imperfect minds; those of idiots, or persons without ideas, and those of what are called insane persons, who frequently have a superabundance of ideas, or one idea in too great activity. In the great mass of the latter cases, we believe, the normal state is pride; in some cases, love, in some, anxiety, and in some, religion;" which latter will probably, on close analysis, be found only another name for pride."

This is not very analytically put at best, and so far as the subject of religion is concerned, is an unworthy sneer. If religion be, as it confessedly is, a subject calculated to stir up man's deepest solicitudes and profoundest emotions, it is no wonder that it should be often mingled up with madness, or be even in some instances the cause of it without exciting much surprise. But we have not space to give to the subject, and must, therefore, pass it by with a protest against the innuendo. The author repudiates irritating treatment as a part of the remedial course pursued with the insane, to which opinion the good sense of the age is already strongly inclined. "The Natural History of Creation" is an attempt to vindicate the hypothesis of that clever, but, to our minds, pernicious volume. Strange that the notion of God should be so unfashionable in his own world! The reviewer concludes by a good digest of the election returns for 1841 compared with 1847.

The Church of England Quarterly, No. 42, enters the field with a treatise on "Ecclesiastical and Civil History." The following extract will sufficiently illustrate the sentiments it propounds:—

"The ancients reasoned too correctly to imagine that any sacrament—any ordinance of divine appointment—could be neutralized—could be rendered powerless and void by the ignorance, or even the sin of the recipient; but they believed it must be a savour of life unto life, or of death unto death. As it is an unquestionable fact, that Christ instituted this sacrament, and equally indisputable, that he has declared, 'Except a man be born of water and the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God;' so baptism is the only turning point that can be fixed upon between life and death. Those who decline this sacrament of regeneration choose death rather than life—being by nature dead, and refusing the means of life; those who receive it by faith enter by the door into the fold, abiding in which ensures an admission into the kingdom of heaven; those who refuse this sacrament unworthily incur the penalty of profaning holy things, and if they repent not shall die the second death; as those who profane the table of the Lord eat and drink damnation to themselves, not discerning the Lord's body."

Statements so bold, and many of them so entirely gratuitous, (that which is the most apparently Scriptural resting upon a false interpretation of the meaning of the Bible,) are, we submit, more calculated to render the subject contemptible than to advance the cause of piety and holiness.

"The Reformation in Germany" is careful and comprehensive. "Cromwell, the Protector," is an attempt to rake together the old dust which has been partially blown off from the memory of that eminent man, resting its principal argument on the share which Cromwell had in the execution of Charles I.—an old artifice which forms "a good stone to pelt with." "The Saracenic and Tâtar Hordes," "Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre," and "Devotional Poetry," bring up the rear of the number. The last article exhibits

poetical taste without much true religious feeling. "The Speculative Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century," being a review of Morell's work on that subject, is well written.

The gems of THE ECLECTIC—not the best number on the whole of the series—are "The Anti-bribery Society," which the reader will do well to ponder. "Birk's New Theory of an Establishment," and "Education free from State Control." The last article—being a review of "A Plan for the Establishment of a General System of Secular Education in the County of Lancashire"—is an able, temperate, and powerful demonstration of the fallacies lurking in that proposed scheme. The article would suffer by extract, and our readers should judge of its merits entire. It will well repay their perusal.

THE BLESSINGS OF TEMPERANCE ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIFE AND REFORMATION OF THE DRUNKARD, is intended as a companion to Cruickshank's "Bottle." Were the plates its only recommendation, (by the same clever artist) they would entitle it to the favour of the public. We rejoice to believe that the efforts of the press upon this monster evil are telling upon it with enlarging effect. We hail every effort in the cause!

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE exhibits an admirable series of papers on "The Bible and Slavery." Our pages would be well occupied by an extract; we can, however, only give the heads of the argument on Mosaical servitude:—

"I. In Mosaic servitude, there was no absolute property held in man, but in modern slavery there is.

"II. In Mosaic servitude, man-stealing, and the selling or holding of slaves, was punished with death; in modern slavery, they are tolerated, and practised with impunity

"III. In Mosaic servitude, the runaway slave was protected; in modern slavery, he is not.

"IV. In Mosaic servitude, humane treatment of servants was strictly enforced; in modern slavery, the most inhuman cruelties are allowed."

THE METROPOLITAN, No. 199, is full of novels and novelletes, though its talent in that line is inferior to what it exhibited in days of yore. The following is pretty, and worthy of being extracted:—

"TIME-HONOURED THINGS.

"Written after having read, in the work of an American writer, an expression of regret that America contained none of the 'time-honoured things' that rendered England venerable.

"BY MRS. CHARLES TINSLEY.

"'Time-honoured things' Old England boasts;
Her ancient realm's by such o'erspread.
The plain where met embattled hosts;
The tombs that hold her mighty dead;
The Druid mound; the Saxon keep;
The wastes where feudal tyrants sleep;

"The old monastic piles, that grace
Her richest nooks by stream and glade;
The shrine, in whose worn steps we trace
Where reverent pilgrims knelt and prayed;
The ancient wells; the crosses lone,
With lichens wild, and moss, o'ergrown;

"The proud cathedrals, chilled and changed;
The hamlet churches, quaint and grey;
The old baronial halls, estranged
From the dim uses of their day;
The legends, dear to place and time,
Linked with all these, in many a rhyme.

"'Time-honoured things!' can these alone
Supply the food thy spirit craves—
The mingled records carved in stone;
The rubbish-heaps of thrones and graves?
Draw rather round thee, where thou art,
'Time-honoured' records of the heart!—

"The faith divine; the courage pure;
The love, and hope, and action, free;
That keep one course, unchanged and sure,
Whatever change on earth may be;
The earnest thought, that great and small
Includes in its one grasp of all.

"The high, calm, trust, that murmurs not,
Bearing th' appointed burden on;
The frank care in another's lot,
Loosing its own bonds one by one;
The eagle thought, the eagle strength,
That rends e'en death's dark thrall at length;

"The deep, keen sense of human wrong,
That to the brave soul proves a stay,
Making its own true purpose strong,
To bear the weak in mind alway;
The noble scorn of pomp and pride
With man's sole glory unallied;

"A purer faith; a prouder trust;
That light whereby the spirit sees;
Shall pierce for thine each cloud of dust,
Where'er on earth thou meet'st with these;—
'Time-honoured things' that well may be
The honoured of eternity."

There are some good tales in TAIT, who is catering bravely for the amusement and instruction of his readers. We shall reserve our notice of De Quincy's Protestantism till the conclusion of the paper. Gilfillan has served up "Thomas Macaulay" in a new form; and though not entirely equal to some papers which have preceded it, his notice is true and forcible.

"Before proceeding to consider his separate claims upon public admiration, we will sum up, in a few sentences, our impressions of his general character. He is a gifted, but not, in a high sense, a great man. He is a rhetorician without being an orator. He is endowed with great powers of perception and acquisition, but with no power of origination. He has deep sympathies with genius, without possessing genius of the highest order itself. He is strong and broad, but not subtle or profound. He is not more destitute of original genius than he is of high principle and purpose. He has all common faculties developed in a large measure, and cultivated to an intense degree. What he wants is the gift that cannot be given—the power that cannot be counterfeited—the wind that bloweth where it listeth—the vision, the joy, and the sorrow with which no stranger intermeddleth—the 'light which never was on sea or shore—the consecration and the poet's dream.'

"To such gifts, indeed, he does not pretend, and never has pretended. To roll the raptures of poetry, without emulating its *speciosa miracula*—to write worthily of heroes, without aspiring to the heroic—to write history without enacting it—to furnish to the utmost degree his own mind, without leading the minds of others one point farther than to the admiration of himself and of his idols, seems, after all, to have been the main object of his ambition, and has already been nearly satisfied. He has played the finite game of talent, and not the infinite game of genius. His goal has been the top of the mountain, and not the blue profound beyond; and on the point he has sought he may speedily be seen, relieved against the heights which he cannot reach—a marble fixture, exalted and motionless. Talent stretching itself out to attain the attitudes and exaltation of genius is a pitiable and painful position, but it is not that of Macaulay. With piercing sagacity he has, from the first, discerned his proper intellectual powers, and sought, with his whole heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, to cultivate them. 'Macaulay the Lucky' he has been called; he ought rather to have been called Macaulay the Wise.

"With a rare combination of the arts of age and the fire of youth, the sagacity of the worldling and the enthusiasm of the scholar, he has sought self-development as his principal, if not only end.

"He is a gifted, but not, in a high sense, a great man. He possesses all those ornaments, accomplishments, and even natural endowments, which the great man requires for the full emphasis and effect of his power (and which the *greatest* alone can entirely dispense with); but the power does not fill, possess, and shake the drapery. The lamps are lit in gorgeous effulgence; the shrine is modestly, yet magnificently, adorned; there is everything to tempt a god to descend; but the god descends not—or if he does, it is only Maia's son, the Eloquent, and not Jupiter, the Thunderer. The distinction between the merely gifted and the great is, we think, this—the gifted adore greatness and the great; the worship the infinite, the eternal, and the godlike. The gifted gaze at the moon like reflections of the Divine—the great, with open face, look at its naked sun, and each look is the principle and prophecy of an action.

"He has profound sympathies with genius, without possessing genius of the highest order itself. Genius, indeed, is his intellectual god. It is (contrary to a common opinion) not genius that Thomas Carlyle worships. The word genius he seldom uses, in writing or in conversation, except in derision. We can conceive a savage cachinnation at the question, if he thought Cromwell or Danton a great genius. It is energy in a certain state of powerful precipitation that he so much admires. With genius, as existing almost undiluted in the person of such men as Keats, he cannot away. It seems to him only a long swoon or St. Vitus' dance. It is otherwise with Macaulay. If we trace him throughout all his writings, we will find him watching for genius with as much care and fondness as a lover uses in following the footsteps of his mistress. This, like a golden ray, has conducted him across all the wastes and wildernesses of history. It has brightened to his eye each musty page and time-eaten volume. Each morning has he risen exulting to renew the search; and he is never half so eloquent as when dwelling on the achievements of genius, as sincerely and rapturously as if he were reciting his own. His sympathies are as wide as they are seen. Genius, whether thundering with Chatham in the House of Lords, or mending kettles and dreaming with Bunyan in Elstowe—whether reclining in the saloons of Holland House with De Stael and Byron, or driven from men as on a new Nebuchadnezzar whirlwind—whether in Coleridge,

'With soul as strong as a mountain river,
Pouring out praise to the Almighty Giver,'

or in Voltaire, shedding its withering smile across the universe, like the grin of death—whether singing in Milton's verse or glittering upon Cromwell's sword—is the only magnet which can draw forth all the riches of his mind, and the presence of inspiration alone makes him inspired."

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER, in a review of George Dawson's sermon at the opening of his new chapel, gives us the following portrait:—

GEORGE DAWSON.

"About two years and a half since, a Baptist congregation in Birmingham, small in numbers, and crippled in resources by a heavy mortgage upon their large and handsome chapel, looked out for a minister possessing such popular talents as might be likely to revive the drooping 'cause.' Mr. Dawson, a young man of about twenty-two, of Baptist parentage, and a graduate of the Glasgow University, was chosen, and entered upon his office. He had not been ordained, and still declined being so; and from the first he claimed and exercised an unrestricted 'liberty of prophesying.' His style of preaching, free from the technicalities of creeds, and embracing a greater latitude of topics and illustration than is customary, at least with the orthodox pulpit, while characterized by a power and elegance of extemporaneous expression such as are seldom witnessed, soon made him the lion of Birmingham sermon-hunters. Mount Zion Chapel was thronged by people of all denominations, and yet more by people of none. Mr. Dawson administered open communion, protested continually against the central idea of *orthodoxy*, and, though not advocating—indeed, not having formed for himself—any decided theological opinions, frequently showed unequivocal signs of heresy, to the great scandal of the Baptist 'church,' in the centre of this *exoteric* congregation. They met, protested, and bade him better observe the doctrine and order of the Baptist churches. He replied that he had subscribed no such orders, and never would; that if he could not serve the congregation which waited on his ministry without violating the trust of the place, he and his congregation would go amicably elsewhere. The mortgagee, meanwhile (to whom the experiment of Mr. Dawson's popularity was very satisfactory), threatened to foreclose, and then to let the chapel to the preacher, rather than see him dismissed. Upon which the Baptists paid off the mortgage, and agreed with Mr. Dawson that his engagement should expire at six months' end; while he and his congregation took measures for building a chapel of their own with all practicable speed. The opening of this building on the 8th of August last, under the title of the "Church of the Saviour," was the occasion of the manifesto of their religious principles and purposes now under review.

"But, before entering upon the contents of the sermon, we must notice such previous indications as Mr. Dawson had given of his peculiar religious views and purposes. From first till now, he has disclaimed sectarianism—has repudiated the idea of salvation by particular opinions—has objected to the general, but not (as he has seemed to imply) universal, custom of making exact agreement in theological opinion the basis of religious union and worship; he has maintained the freedom and individuality of the mind—has abjured all human creeds, confessions, and priestly authority; he has urged that opinions, to be worth anything, must be of slow and gradual formation, and that united religious worship and action should be provided for on so broad a basis, as to allow of the growth or change of opinion going on freely and variously in each mind; he has repudiated the charge of being indifferent to intellectual truth in theology, and insisted that the best way to reach it is by a truly catholic and unsectarian church."

THE MODERN ORATOR, Part VIII., is still occupied with the speeches of Fox. This beautiful and valuable collection is conducted with care, and we hope with success.

THE EVANGELICAL gives a portrait of the lamented missionary M'Kean.

GLEANINGS.

The shop in the Strand now occupied by Mr. Orr (Messrs. Chambers' agent) was originally Jacob Tonson's, and afterwards Andrew Millar's.

Tyssowski, the ex-dictator of Cracow, is now giving lessons at New York in the German, French, Italian, and Latin tongues.

The Dublin Corporation have voted £150 to purchase a portrait of O'Connell for their council chamber.

OLD BACHELORS.—Dr. Franklin describes a bachelor as the half of a pair of scissors, unfit for aught but to scrape a trencher.

The *Devonport Independent* publishes an astounding list of vegetable monsters, headed by a cabbage weighing forty-five pounds, and a turnip of nearly forty-nine pounds.

The whole of the arrangements have just been decided upon for opening a direct line of communication, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraph, between London and Vienna.

"The Bishop of London," says the *Liverpool Chronicle*, "is at this moment the most disliked man in the British empire."

On Tuesday, at a public meeting in Birmingham, it was agreed to present a testimonial, as a mark of respect, to the Rev. J. P. Lee, formerly head master of the Grammar School there, and now Bishop of Manchester. Above £300 was subscribed in the room.

In the county of Westmoreland, according to the last census, there are 28,234 males and 28,235 females.

The *Chester Courant* states that there is a rumour current in the Isle of Man that the Queen will occasionally take up her summer residence there, and that Castle Mona will probably be purchased, and prepared for the reception of the royal family.

The decision of the Dublin Consistorial Court, in the suit of the Archbishop of Dublin against the Rev. T. D. Gregg, is, that the latter shall abstain from all ministerial functions in the diocese of Dublin until duly licensed, and shall pay the costs of the suit.

George Washington Napoleon Buonaparte Towns is the name of the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Georgia, U.S.

During the late run on the Newcastle banks, a man drew out £1,300, all in gold, which was shovelled into his hat. He hastened with this to the branch bank of the Bank of England, "but they would not receive any deposits at such a time; so he sat down on the door-step, in the street, with his hat before him, and commenced to stuff one pocket full after another, to the astonishment of the passers-by, many of whom had never before seen a hatful of sovereigns."

One day last week a shark was captured on the sands of Nigg, near Bayfield, Cromarty Firth. It was five feet long. These dangerous "monsters of the deep" are becoming rather too common upon our coasts.—*North British Mail.*

"VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION."—The authorship of this too celebrated work is no longer a secret. Public opinion now universally, and we believe correctly, ascribes it to the younger of two literary brothers in Edinburgh, the conjoint proprietors and editors of a well-known popular weekly journal.—*Dumfries Standard.*

Mr. Frederick Webster, son of Mr. Daniel Webster, has been lecturing on agriculture in New York. He contended that if Mr. Cobden were an American, he would be a Protectionist.

The columns of our able contemporary of the "Ultima Thule," the *John o'Groat Journal*, often presents amusing contrasts to the *Magnus Troil* days; *e. g.*—"A Gas and Water Company is about to be established in Stornoway."

A sound public opinion, observes the *Nation*, is, perhaps, the most urgent want of Ireland. The thing which is currently vaunted as the public opinion of the country is the rottenest make-believe, the vilest imposture.

The sum of 75,000 dollars (we quote the *New York Mirror*) has been recently offered for the patent right of an artificial leg, lately invented by a Yankee in New Hampshire. It is estimated that one leg per day is wanted in New England alone, while the Mexican war is creating a good market in the south.

A correspondent of the *Suffolk Chronicle* strongly urges, as a necessary portion of every Athenæum or literary institution, an astronomical observatory.

We have before noticed the go-a-head style of American advertisements. Some of the tradesmen's customers have mottoes, it seems; we show it from the *New York Mirror*:—"Veni, vidi, emi—I came, I saw, I bought—one of Hine's patent parlour radiator stoves. This is the motto of all those who have thoroughly examined my stoves. —C. S Hine."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE POET COWPER.—We observe that it is proposed to erect by subscription, a monumental tablet to Cowper in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey. It is designed to raise the monument "on the broad basis of his literary as well as of his Christian good report."

A RAIL OF NEW INVENTION.—The whole of the line of railway between here and York is being re-laid with new rails, chairs, and sleepers. The rail is of new invention, and of a very superior make, and is considered as a great improvement upon the old description, as the surface of the rail being convex it presents much less surface to the wheel, and thereby the friction is much reduced—a great desideratum.—*Darlington Times.*

Recent events in France have shown that French novels have all but dissolved the bonds of French society; and Professor Potter, of the United States, has shown that there, too, the French novels, with which that "country is deluged, are the seeds of robbery, incendiarism, piracy, and midnight assassination." Now these selfsame novels are filling England, and menacing it with the ruin of all that was once its glory, and is still its hope!—*Dr. Campbell.*

Cold Bedrooms.—A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilliness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all—the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospherical vicissitudes, than that of the latter.—*Journal of Health.*

A Vegetarian Society has been founded at Ramsgate, by a gathering of vegetarians from many parts of the kingdom. Its object is to promote the use of a farinaceous and fruit diet, in preference to the use of flesh. At the head of the Society is Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., who stated that he had abstained from eating animal food for the last thirty-eight years, during which he had enjoyed excellent health.

The entire number of persons entitled to receive dividends from the national funds, on the 10th ult., was 154,904, and the average amount of stock held by each person very little exceeded the sum of £5,000. Of this number, 51,609 persons were only entitled to sums not exceeding £5 each, and 144,115 to sums not exceeding £100.

A Short Sermon for Young Men.—Text.—*Owe no man anything*—Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence, and famine. Shun it as you would the devil. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes, break stones, peddle in tin ware, do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams, and happy wakings, keep out of debt. Debt is the hardest of all taskmasters, the most cruel of oppressors. It is a mill-stone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of a man's being. It eclipses the sun, it blots out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody. It furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles, it plucks the eye of its light, it drags all nobleness and kindness out of the port and bearing of a man. It take the soul out of his laugh, and all stateliness and freedom from his walk. Come not under this accursed dominion. Pass by it as you would pass by a leper, or one smitten by the plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruit, for it shall turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips. Friendly, I say to each and to all, but especially to you young men, keep out of debt.

Civil to the Queen.—Presents.—We see in the American papers not infrequent announcements of the liberal merchants sending presents to her Majesty, or as it is sometimes expressed, showing a little civility to the Queen. The *Utica Gazette*, Oct. 14, says:—"We saw yesterday the bill of lading for three barrels of flour shipped by J. Chappell and Co., of Rochester, to be forwarded to Queen Victoria. Four years since the same firm sent a barrel, and subsequently received an order for 6,000 barrels. From this it may be inferred that it was found to be a first-rate article by the royal kitchen. The barrels in which this sample flour was enclosed, were finished in a style equal to cabinet work, and done up in canvas."

Fashionable Pronunciation.—"But the worst of it all was, Mamma was always taking me up so about my mode of talking; now I didn't sound this word rightly, and then it wasn't considered elegant to pronounce that word in the way I did. I recollect one morning, at breakfast, asking her for another cup of coffee, with rather a broad accent on the word.—'*Kawfee*, Charlotte," she replied, 'and pray what may that mean, Miss? I never recollect hearing the term used before; but perhaps you may mean *coffee*, for that's the only name I ever heard given to it. Really your father might just as well have kept his money in his pocket, and never sent you to school at all, for the good it seems to have done you.'—'Why,' I replied, quite innocently, 'I thought that as a-l spelt al, and a-l-l awl, so o-f spelt of, and o-f-f owf.'—'And, I dare say,' she answered, 'g-l-a-s glas, and g-l-a-ss glarce. But you'll please to think otherwise in future, Miss; and remember that, in polite society, when we join a quadrille we *dannce*, when we are pleased we *laf* (though smiling is more genteel, my dear), when we have a cold we *cof*, and when we take a promenade we *wal*-k; no, I'm wrong, there we do wawk, yes, wawk like other people. So don't let me hear any more of such vulgarisms from you in future. And now, may I have the pleasure of sending you another cup of *coffee*?'—'Thank you,' I replied, 'you are very kind!'—'*Key*ind, *key*ind! if you love me, child,' she answered, throwing her hands up; '*key*ind; unless you wish to split your poor dear mother's ears in two. Pray do be more attentive to your pronunciation, my dear! for really it sets my teeth quite on edge to hear you.'—'Well, Mamma,' I answered, 'I will try and have more regard for the future.'—'*Re*—what is that?' she exclaimed, drawing in her breath, as if in great bodily pain. '*Gard*, did I hear you say, child? Oh! if you would not see your poor dear mother fall senseless at your feet, do, do remember to call it re-*gh*eard for the future.'"—*Whom to Marry, and How to get Married. No.* 2.

Unnatural Conduct of a Slaveholder.—I have felt much interest in the case of a "white fugitive" from the state of Georgia—so white, indeed, that he came off in a steam passenger vessel from Savannah without any suspicion of taint of negro blood. He was the son of a physician, who lived openly with a woman who was his slave, and who acknowledged, and to some extent educated, the children. The father and master at length decided upon taking another wife, who was a free woman. He succeeded in selling the mother and younger children, but two of the sons escaped. The eldest of these brothers left in slavery a young wife, whose master had agreed to sell her to her husband for 400 dollars, of which amount nearly 300 dollars was already paid. On the escape of the husband, the master of the wife consented to wait until the residue of the money could be raised at the north, and nearly half the amount had been secured, when, within a few days past, a letter has been received from the distressed wife, saying that she has been sold to a Mr. N—— for 500 dollars. From the character of the man, the customs of southern society, as well as the tenor of the wife's letter (who urges every effort to rescue her), the husband judges that his wife is for ever lost to him, and that her fate is that of most slave women, to whom the law not only refuses protection, but against whom it absolutely arrays all the power of the people of these United States, if she but lift a hand in defence of life or honour.—*Letter from W. E. Whiting, Esq., of New York, dated May*, 1847.

"Thrice to Mine and Thrice to Thine."—A story was told me, with an assurance that it was literally true, of a gentleman who, being in want of a wife, advertised for one, and, at the place and time appointed, was met by a lady. Their stations in life entitled them to be so called, and the gentleman, as well as the lady, was in earnest. He, however, unluckily seemed to be of the same opinion as King Pedro was with regard to his wife, Queen Mary of Arragon, that she was not so handsome as she might be good, so the meeting ended in their mutual disappointment. Cœlebs advertised a second time, appointing a different square for the place of meeting, and varying the words of the advertisement. He met the same lady—they recognised each other—could not choose but smile at the recognition, and perhaps neither of them could choose but sigh. You will anticipate the event. The persevering bachelor tried his lot a third time in the newspapers, and at the third place of appointment he met the equally persevering spinster. At this meeting neither could help laughing. They began to converse in good humour, and the conversation became so agreeable on both sides, and the circumstance appeared so remarkable, that this third interview led to a marriage, and the marriage proved a happy one.—*Southey's Doctor.*

Statistics of Pauperism.—The population of Sweden amounts to about 3,500,000 souls, and has only three mendicants in every 400 persons, while in Norway they reckon five out of every 100; in Denmark, 4; in Wurtemburg, 5; in Switzerland, 10; in Italy, 13; in France, 15; and in the British Islands collectively, 17, although in England separately there are only 10.

BIRTH.

Oct. 25, the wife of Mr. H. J. Morgan, Baptist minister of Bethany, Pembroke Dock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 30, at the Congregational Chapel, Marden, Kent, by Mr. J. Hedgecock, the pastor, James Turley to Phœbe Brooks, both of Marden.

Nov. 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Marden, Kent, by Mr. H. J. Thomas, Wesleyan minister, Mr. William Austen, farmer, to Miss H. Gilbert, both of Marden.

Nov. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Foleshill, by Dr. Styles, Mr. William Kimberley to Ann Hale, both of the parish of Stoke, Warwickshire.

Nov. 1, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Guildford, by the father of the bride, Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Percy, minister, to Mr. Alfred Boxall, of her Majesty's Customs.

Nov. 2, by license, at Zion Chapel, Cambridge, by Mr. T. Burditt, minister, Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Smith, Esq., to Mr. Charles B. Bates, of March.

Nov. 3, at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, by Dr. Raffles, Mr. John Simson, minister of the Independent Chapel, Nantwich, to Jane, daughter of Mr. J. Thompson, Nantwich.

Nov. 3, at Trinity Chapel, East India-road, by Mr. George Smith, minister, Mr. Thomas Attwood, of Dover, to Miss Ann A. Gittins, of Poplar.

Nov. 4, at Bethany Baptist Chapel, Pembroke Dock, by Mr. H. J. Morgan, the minister of the place, Mr. Thomas Thomas, Baptist minister of Pembroke, to Miss Eleanor Edwards, of the same place.

Nov. 4, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by Mr. M. A. Gurvey, minister, Mr. William C. Stallybrass, of Douglas, Isle of Man, minister, to Clara, third daughter of John Capper, Esq., Upper Clapton.

DEATHS.

Oct. 23, suddenly, at Dublin, aged 1 year and 7 months, Marianne, the only child of Mr. Edward Hill, minister, of Shrewsbury.

Oct. 30, at Mount Pleasant, Stockton-on-Tees, aged 70 years, Ann Fossick, relict of Samuel Fossick, of London, after a short illness.

Nov. 2, at Avebury, aged 60, Mr. W. Cornwall, minister of the Independent congregation in that place.

Nov. —, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, of fever, contracted in the exercise of his spiritual duties, the Right Rev. William Riddell, D.D., Catholic Bishop of the Northern District.

Nov. 3, at Lymington, aged 6, Emma, the eldest child of Mr. G. Morris, currier, Lymington, Hants, after a painful affliction of two years and four months.

Lately, at Rothsay, Isle of Bute, of typhus fever, Alexander Chisholm, Esq., Cor. Mem. F.S.A. Sc., of 27, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, London, whilst taking portraits for a picture of the great meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, in the painting of which he was engaged. He has left behind six orphans.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, November 5.

BANKRUPTS.

Andrew, James, Dean Water, Cheshire, and Manchester, calico printer, November 18, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Harcourt-buildings, Temple, London; and Messrs. Slater and Heelis, Manchester.

Archer, James, Deptford, baker, November 19, December 17: solicitor, Mr. Sandon, 5, Duke-street, Southwark.

Astill, William, Lenton, ironmonger, November 26, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Butterly and Son, Nottingham.

Brodie, William Bird, and Brodie, Charles George, Salisbury, bankers, November 23, December 30: solicitors, Messrs. Brundrett, Randall, and Co., Temple, London.

Butcher, William, 10, Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, cap manufacturer, November 18, December 14: solicitor, Mr. Billings, King-street, Cheapside.

Carter, James, St. Ives, draper, November 12, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

Carter, Joseph, and Baines, James, Liverpool, merchants, November 23, December 7: solicitors, Messrs. Humphreys and Co., Gray's-inn-square, London; and Messrs. Forshaw and Co., Liverpool.

Clifton, Thomas, Lawrence Pountney-lane, City, plate glass silverer, November 12, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Elmslie and Preston, 47, Moorgate-street.

Clarkson, Joseph, Woolwich Lower-road, retailer of beer, November 17, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. George and Charles Corner, Dean-street, Southwark.

Cormack, William John, New Cross, Deptford, seedsman, November 17, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Simpson and Co., 62, Moorgate-street.

Graham, Anne Beetson, 44, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, milliner, November 15, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Co., Cheapside.

Holmes, Lauret, 1, John-street, Edgware-road, statuary, November 12, December 16: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, 8, Basinghall-street.

Hughes, Christopher, and Eastwood, George, Manchester, fustian manufacturers, November 17, December 14: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., 20, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. J. and W. Norris, Manchester.

Jackson, Thomas Sheriff, Jackson, Robert John, and Hankes, Joseph, 25, Milk-street, and 13, Lawrence-lane, factors, November 19, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lewis, Ely-place, Holborn.

Phillips, John, Brynmawr, Breconshire, grocer, November 16, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Blower and Co., London; and Mr. J. J. Leman, Bristol.

Riley, Solomon, Pilkington and Manchester, cotton manufacturer, November 22, December 13: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

Smith, John, South-place, Finsbury-square, surgeon, November 19, December 14: solicitors, Messrs. Gatty and Garth, 3, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Storry, Thomas, Scarborough, printer, November 18, December 16: solicitors, Mr. J. S. P. Moody, Scarborough; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

Swan, Robert, Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, dealer in cattle, November 12, December 9: solicitor, Mr. Bliss, 33, Shepperton cottages, Lower-road, Islington.

Waddell, James, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant, November 17, December 8: solicitors, Messrs. Hall and Co., Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. Neal, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Aikman, Robert, Glasgow, merchant, November 10, December 1.

Anderson, Thomas, Glasgow, contractor, November 11, December 2.

Anstruther, Sir Windham Carmichael, Bart, Westraw House, timber merchant, November 10, December 1.

Buchanan, David, and Lamont, Hugh, Greenock, brewers, November 8, and 29.

Crabbie, Henry, Edinburgh, merchant, November 10, December 1.

Ewing, John Drew, and Ewing, Alexander Russell, Glasgow, merchants.

Johnston, William, Rockfield, fisherman, November 9 and 30.

M'Ewan, Alexander, late of Inverness, but now of Woodlands, farmer, November 10, December 1.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Francis Benton, of Hornchurch, farmer, first div. of 8s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Robert Ker Aitcheson, 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, wine merchant, first div. of 5s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Henry Worthington, Eccleshill, cotton manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 8½d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, November 16, and any following Tuesday—William Raven, Lancaster, journeyman joiner, first div. of 1s. 7d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, Nov. 9, and any following Tuesday—Alexander Beattie and Francis Macnaghten, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, merchants, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—The Tring, Reading, and Basingstoke Railway Company, late of 26, New Broad-street, first div. of 20s., and 4 per cent. interest, at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—James Dodge, 6, Cumberland-row, Walworth-road, ironmonger, first div. of 1s. 4d. at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Edward Walker, High-street, Peckham, first div. of 2s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—William Lowe, Bristol, ivory turner, third div. of 1½d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, November 10, and any following Wednesday—Sarah James and Thomas Herbert, Brynmawr, Breconshire, first div. of 5s. 1d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, November 10, and any following Wednesday.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

BANKRUPTS.

Albert, Dominique Frick, now or late of Manchester, dealer in mathematical instruments, November 19, December 10: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., 20, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. J. and W. Norris, Manchester.

Alexander, William, Bath, shirt maker, November 22, December 21: solicitor, Mr. Hellings, Bath.

Beall, Felix John, Hammersmith, baker, November 19, December, 20: solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Ely-place, Holborn.

Bowser, Thomas, Morpeth, linen draper, November 19, December 17: solicitors, Mr. W. Woodman, Morpeth; and Messrs. Crosby and Compton, 3, Church-court, Old Jewry, London.

Dutton, Richard, 4, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, wool broker, November 18, December 16: solicitor, Mr. Vallance, 9, Old Jewry-chambers.

Gilbert, James, 49, Paternoster-row, bookseller, November 19, December 16: solicitor, Mr. Gale, Basinghall-street.

Gimson, Benjamin and Josiah, Leicester, engineers, November 26, December 17: solicitor, Mr. S. Maples, Nottingham.

Hunt, Henry, Derby, maltster, November 26, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Poole and Co., Gray's-inn, London; Mr. Vallack, Derby; and Mr. J. Bowley, Nottingham.

Lee, John, Coventry, watch manufacturer, November 17, December 15: solicitors, Messrs Austen and Robson, Raymond-buildings, London; and Messrs. Troughton and Lea, Coventry.

Lowden, Joseph, Leeds, ironmonger, November 20, December 11: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Raynard and Son, Leeds.

Maybury, Phœbe, Worcester, hosier, November 17, December 14: solicitors, Mr. Pullen, Worcester; and Mr. R. Bloxham, Birmingham.

Morton, George, Leeds, paper stainer, November 25, December 23: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Hick, Leeds.

Norton, James Lansdown, Birmingham, stationer, November 20, December 18: solicitor, Mr. Bloxham, Birmingham.

Powell, Jonathan, Lugwardine, cattle dealer, November 30, December 24: solicitors, Mr. J. Gwilliam, Hereford; and Mr. J. Suckling, Birmingham.

Richmond, Thomas, Peterborough, builder, November 19, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Goddard and Eyre, 101, Wood-street, Cheapside.

Sherlock, Thomas, 32, Lower Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, brush maker, November 19, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Knuckey, Wilmington-square.

Smith, Charles, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, builder, November, 19, December, 20: solicitors, Messrs. Thompson and Powell, 3, Raymond-buildings.

Spearman, George, Leeds, silk mercer, November 19, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Rutter and Trotter, 4, Ely-place, Holborn.

Thornton, Edward, 24, Coleman-street, City, plumber, November 19, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Overbury, 4, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Webb, John, Luton, straw plait dealer, November 19, December 21: solicitor, Mr. Beart, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

Wetton, James Currey, 17, Crown-row, Mile-end-road, flour factor, November 19, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Lewis, Ely-place, Holborn.

Wheatley, James Thomas, 32, Commercial-road, Lambeth, November 19, December 21: solicitor, Mr. J. Barnard, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho.

Williams, Charles, Liverpool, victualler, November 23, December 14: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row, London; Mr. Toulmin, Liverpool.

Wood, George, 1, Trafalgar-place, Kentish-town, commission agent, November 17, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Cross, Surrey-street, Strand.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Brodie, George, Dundee, auctioneer, November 15, December 13.

Gilfillan, William, Glasgow, painter, November 16, December 7.

Johnston, William, Glasgow, watchmaker, November 15, December 6.

Maclaren, James, Inverkeithing, Fifeshire, coal master, November 15, December 6.

Pearson, Wilsone, and Co., Glasgow, merchants, November 13, December 3.

Scott, William, New Kirk, Dumbartonshire, farmer, November 15, December 13.

DIVIDENDS.

Colley Bedford, Kingston-upon-Hull, confectioner, div. of 8s. 6d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday—John Revell, 24, Elizabeth-street, Pimlico, grocer, first div. of 8s. 5d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, Nov. 15, and following Monday—William Fugler, 19, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman, first div. of 1s.; at 12, Birchin-lane, Nov. 15, and following Monday—Simeon Charles Warner, Walworth-road, coal dealer, first div. of 1s. 1d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, Nov. 15, and following Monday—Richard Hulse, 14, Little Tower-street, City, chemist and druggist, second div. of 7d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, Nov. 15, and following Monday—Charles Newell Cutliffe, Pilton, Devonshire, surgeon, further div. of 1s. 4d.; at Paul-street, Exeter, any day after Nov. 10—William Lendon, sen., and William Lendon, jun., Exeter, curriers, final div. of 4⅝d.; at Paul-street, Exeter, any day after Nov. 10—Thomas Hunter, Bishopwearmouth, grocer, first div. of 4s.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 13, and following Saturday—William Davis, Strangeways, Manchester, first div. of 1s. 5d.; at 45, George-street, Manchester, Nov. 23, or any subsequent Tuesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	*Thur.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*
3 per cent. Consols ..	82	83	83	83⅜	83⅜	84
Ditto for Account....	82⅜	83	83⅛	83⅜	83⅜	84⅛
3 per cents Reduced..	81	81¼	81¼	82	82⅛	82⅝
New 3¼ per cent.....	82	83	83	83⅝	—	84⅛
Long Annuities	8 1/16	8¼	8¼	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝
Bank Stock.....	185½	184	186	187	186	186
India Stock.....	228	228	—	—	—	228
Exchequer Bills..	15 dis	15 dis	17 dis	15 dis	12 dis	6 dis
India Bonds	35 dis	35 dis	26 dis	—	42 dis	20 dis

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	123	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall	5	London and Greenwich	—
Bristol and Exeter	62	Manchester and Leeds	—
Eastern Counties	15½	Midland Counties	107
Eastern Union	50	Ditto New Shares	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	48	Manchester and Birming.	—
Great North of England..	216	Midland and Derby	81
Great Western	90	Norfolk	87
Ditto Half	55	North British	24
Ditto Fifths	21	South Eastern and Dover	26
London & North-Western.	149	South Western	54
Ditto Quarter Shares	29	York and Newcastle	30
London and Brighton	39	York and North Midland	69

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, Nov. 8.

We had a good supply of Wheat this morning from Kent, but only moderate from Essex. The trade was dull, owing partly to the damp condition of the new Wheats, but fine qualities held last Monday's prices. For good Foreign Wheat we had a fair demand on fully as good terms. American Flour met a free sale at 27s. per barrel. Fine malting Barley sold pretty readily and rather dearer, but the sale for grinding or distilling sorts was only limited. Malt dull sale and rather cheaper. New Beans and Peas, both grey and white Boilers, sold readily, if fine, at rather higher prices. Oats met a slow sale, but good fresh samples were fully as dear. Maize very dull. Linseed Cakes scarce and wanted.

	s.	s.
Wheat, Red	41 to	49
Fine	44 ..	50
White	41 ..	44
Fine	46 ..	56
Flour, per sack (Town)	40 ..	45
Barley	27 ..	34
Malting	31 ..	33
Malt, Ordinary	63 ..	66
Pale	54 ..	62
Rye	32 ..	35

	s.	s.
Peas, Hog	40 to	42
Maple	42 ..	44
Boilers	50 ..	52
Beans, Ticks	35 ..	37
Pigeon	48 ..	50
Harrow	38 ..	46
Oats, Feed	21 ..	23
Fine	24 ..	28
Poland	22 ..	27
Potato	24 ..	26

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 8.	s.	d.
Wheat	53	6
Barley	33	6
Oats	23	1
Rye	33	4
Beans	46	0
Peas	50	10

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	s.	d.
Wheat	54	7
Barley	32	7
Oats	23	0
Rye	34	6
Beans	45	3
Peas	46	2

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, Nov. 8.

The Beef trade was somewhat active, at an advance on last week's quotations of quite 2d. per 8 lbs. The primest Scots sold freely at from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs.; and a total clearance of the Bullock supply was effected without difficulty. The numbers of Sheep were about 2,000 less than those offered on Monday last. On the whole the Mutton trade was firm, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's currencies. The primest old Downs—which were very scarce—readily produced from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs., and a very few of any breed were turned out unsold. Although the supply of Calves was good, the Veal trade was firm at Friday's advanced rates of 2d. per 8 lbs. There was a steady sale for Pigs, at very full prices. Prime small Porkers produced from 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 6 .. 5 0	Pork	4 0 .. 5 2

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,935	4,550	202	425
Monday	4,244	26,310	166	418

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Nov. 8.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.		Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to	3s. 6d.	
Middling do	2 10 ..	3 2	Mid. ditto	3 8 ..	4 0	
Prime large	3 2 ..	3 4	Prime ditto	4 2 ..	4 4	
Prime small	3 6 ..	3 8	Veal	3 8 ..	4 8	
Large Pork	3 10 ..	4 6	Small Pork	4 8 .	5 2	

SEEDS, London, Monday.—The Clover Seed trade has been exceedingly quiet of late; indeed, scarcely a transaction has taken place, and quotations must therefore be regarded as altogether nominal. In other sorts of seeds there was nothing doing. Canary was offered several shillings lower.

British Seeds.

Linseed (per qr.)....sowing 60s. to 63s.; crushing 46s. to 49s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£13 to £13 10s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)..... 12s. to 20s.
Rapeseed, new (per last)..... £30 to £32
Ditto Cake (per ton)..... £6 to £7
Mustard (per bushel) white....7s. to 7s. 6d.; brown 8s. to 9s.
Carraway (per cwt.).....36s. to 38s.; new 38s. to 40s.
Coriander (per cwt.)..... 18s. to 21s.
Hempseed (per quarter)..... 35s. to 38s.
Canary (per quarter).....70s. to 72s.; fine 74s. to 77s.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—We have no material change in markets, but appearances towards the close of last week were rather more encouraging. There was a slightly increased demand for Irish Butter, and a fair amount of business done at about our quotations of this day se'nnight. For Foreign the demand was good, and the prices of the finer sorts advanced 4s. per cwt.—— Bacon.—New singed sides were a little more sought after, but no improvement occurred in the demand for old; prices as last quoted. In Bale and Tierce Middles, Hams, and Lard there was no alteration worth notice in prices or demand. In Cheese there has been a little improvement during the past week.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday.—Our market remained heavy since the announcement of the duty at £215,805 14s. 0½d., with a limited demand for all qualities of Hops; and, where sales are pressed, rather less money is taken.

WOOL, City, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London, last week were very small, and all from Germany. The public sales of colonial and foreign have been going off rather better since our last. ——Leeds, Nov. 5.—The trade continues very flat, and without, as yet, any signs of improvement. We have again to report a very flat week in British Wool. The consumers acting very cautiously, and buying nothing except to complete positive orders, prices may be quoted a shade lower.

TALLOW, London, Monday.—We have to notice a slight improvement in the demand for Tallow, both on the spot and for forward delivery, and prices are tolerably well supported. The heavy stock, however, together with the scarcity of money, prevents any advance at present. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 44s. 6d. to 45s., and for delivery 44s. to 44s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow is a slow sale at 46s. to 46s. 6d. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 7½d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, Leadenhall.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2½d. to 2⅔d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3½d. to 3⅔d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4⅔d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5⅓d. to 5½d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Friday.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	282,630
" " 1846	422,030
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1846	438,970
" " " 1845	885,480
Forwarded unsold this year	25,110
Ditto, last year	34,840
Decrease of import at Liverpool in 1847	120,906
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year	162,400
Quantity taken for consumption this year	876,600
" " " 1845, same period	1,274,400
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	389,700

Saturday.—The transactions in Cotton to-day amount to 4,000 bales, of which 500 have been taken for export. Prices are more steady, and the market closes firm.

HAY, Smithfield, Nov. 6.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow ..... 50s. to 73s. | Clover ..... 70s. to 95s.
Straw ..... 28s. .. 32s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 5.

Hetton's, 20s. 9d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 20s. 6d.; Lambton's, 20s. 3d.; Hudson's Hartlepool, 21s. 0d.; West Hartley's, 19s. 9d. Ships arrived during the week, 519.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

Sugar.—The trade brought 1,200 hhds. and tierces, at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. on Friday's rates. 230 hhds. Barbadoes sold at 41s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. for good to fine yellow; middling fetched 39s. to 41s.; brown 37s. 6d. to 38s. 160 hhds. St. Lucia sold at 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. for middling to good yellow; low, 35s. to 36s.; fine brown, 34s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. The refined market was equally animated, standard lumps selling at 54s., and brown grocery at 53s. per cwt.

Coffee.—1,700 bags Plantation Ceylon, at auction, sold at full rates; good ordinary fetched 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d., fine ordinary 45s. to 47s. 6d., fine fine ordinary 48s. to 51s., low middling 52s. to 52s. 6d., pea berry 54s. to 66s., triage 26s. to 40s. 500 bags Native Ceylon, at auction, sold at 34s. to 34s. 6d. for fine ordinary, and 33s. per cwt. for good ordinary, being an advance of 6d. per cwt.

Tea.—The deliveries are 492,000 lbs. The market is quiet. About 9,000 packages are declared for sale for to-morrow.

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TIME IS MONEY.—BENNETT'S best London WATCHES (warranted perfect timekeepers), 65, Cheapside: Large and choice stock of 4, 6, and 8 guinea levers, with all the latest improvements; elegant gold watches, 8, 10, 12, and 14 guineas. At BENNETT'S, manufacturing watchmaker to the Queen, and clockmaker to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Observe—the illuminated clock, 65, Cheapside. Where also ONE THOUSAND THERMOMETERS may be selected from, in Ivory, Boxwood, or Metal, from 1s. to 5s. each, for Gardening, Medical, and general purposes. Barometers of every kind, Wheel, Pediment, and Marine, at equally low prices. Every description made to order for chemical purposes. Office Shop Dials, of every size, £3, £4, and £5 each.

GALVANISM.—ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF A PARALYTIC PATIENT, performed by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS.

GALVANISM.—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Pimlico, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large, an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will scarcely be credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating-rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicted to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 44, Finsbury-circus, Finsbury-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10.)—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a medical galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know until very recently that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanise himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles: for although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it."

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—The following is extracted from the *Magazine of Science* for April:—"We are continually in receipt of letters from medical men, inquiring the best form of galvanic apparatus for medical purposes, the essential requisites being constancy of action, and to be always ready for use at a moment's notice. To those medical friends we reply, write to Mr. Halse, and order one of his Portable Galvanic Apparatus, and you may take our word for it, you will find them all that you can desire. His battery is constructed of zinc and silver plates, and he has so arranged his regulating apparatus, that the practitioner may apply just what power he may think proper. It is the most perfect thing we ever beheld; and we do not see how it is possible, for medical purposes, to improve upon it. It is well known that quantity of fluid is the great desideratum in medical galvanism. Now in the small machines which are usually sold it is very evident to any one who knows anything of the principles of galvanism that the quantity of fluid which circulates through the body of the patient is next to nothing (although the shock may be very powerful); for the human body is an imperfect conductor; and it requires a series of pairs of plates to force the current through an imperfect conductor. In Mr. Halse's apparatus there are both quantity and intensity brought into action; and yet his machine is constructed in so beautiful a manner that even an infant may be galvanised with it without the least unpleasantness. As men of science, we conscientiously recommend Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus in preference to all others."

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